



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Arab peace delegation to visit U.S.

RABAT (R) — An Arab league delegation led by King Hassan of Morocco will go to Washington on Oct. 22 for talks with President Reagan on peace prospects in the Middle East, it was officially announced here Monday. The announcement, carried by the Moroccan News Agency, did not give the composition of the delegation. Informal sources said last week that it would include representatives of Morocco, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. The four countries, plus Jordan, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), are members of a commission set to inform U.N. security council members of an Arab peace plan that indirectly recognises Israel in return for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Klibi meets Pope John Paul

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul received the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Chadi Klibi, at a private audience in the Vatican Monday. Vatican officials said. Details of the audience were not disclosed but Vatican observers said they believe the Middle East situation and Saturday's bomb attack against Rome's central synagogue may have been discussed. A meeting between Mr. Klibi, here on an unofficial visit, and Italy's 85-year-old President Sandro Pertini was cancelled. A presidential spokesman said Mr. Pertini had dropped all his engagements Monday, but declined to say why.

Volume 7 Number 2084

AMMAN, TUESDAY OCTOBER 12, 1982 — DHUL HIJJA 25, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

S. to give \$10 million to Lebanon

AMMAN (UNICEF) — An agreement was signed between UNICEF, U.S. AID under which the U.S. Govt. will assist the Lebanese government in reconstruction and rehabilitation with a \$10 million grant, UNICEF sources said in Amman Monday. The signatories to the agreement were Mr. M. McPherson, Administrator U.S. AID, Dr. Francois Remy, UNICEF Regional Director in the sense of Dr. Mohammed Atallah, president of the CDR, also sent were His Excellency Ambassador of the USA, Mr. Robert Dyllon, Mr. William McCreary from U.S. AID, U.N. Coordinator Mr. Janssen, Mr. Guller Anderson and other senior officials.

Honecker arrives Damascus

MASCUS (R) — East German head of state Erich Honecker arrived here Monday for talks with President Hafez Al Assad. Possible discussions with Syrian Leader Yasser Arafat, official Syrian News Agency (SNA) said that during his 10-day official visit Mr. Honecker would have two rounds of talks with President Assad on Middle East developments, questions of mutual interest and bilateral relations. He will also visit a military base and the Euphrates Dam area, before leaving Damascus for official visits to Iraq and Kuwait.

886 people detained in Turkey

KARA (R) — A total of 886 people were in detention in Turkey and a further 8,683 are still serving jail sentences for Turkish martial law provisions at the end of August, according to official figures released today. Martial law authorities Ankara said that between the onset of martial law and 1.25 years before 37,200 cases had been brought before their courts nationwide. The figures apparently dated back to early 1979 in some areas of the country where martial law was placed under martial law in the September 1980 military coup. They do not include cases pursued in the civil courts, including those still in jail 26,353 people were fined or jailed during the period and 6,674 cases were underway, the authorities said.

Cypriot president visit Moscow

OSIA (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou will leave a deferred official visit to Moscow soon, informed sources said Monday. A government spokesman declined comment on the report. The sources said the visit to Mr. Kyprianou was ended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when the men met last week at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev first invited Mr. Kyprianou to visit Moscow in 1979 but the trip was delayed after the Cypriot leader qualified the following year with the communist Akel party. He has entered into a controversial alliance with the party which is king him when he stands for election as president next February.

Israel says 368 soldiers killed Lebanon

AVIV (R) — The Israeli army said Monday night 368 of its soldiers had been killed in June 6 invasion of Lebanon 2,383 wounded. Ninety-seven were killed were officers, the announcement said. Five soldiers were reported missing, while three others were being held prisoner in Syria and eight were captured in the occupied territory of Lebanon, the spokesman said. The announcement included all operations up to Sunday.

Premier voices optimism over Arafat talks

Badran: No political prisoners in Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Sunday that there are no political prisoners in Jordan, but that the number of persons and citizens who committed security offences against the state in 1970, and who were pardoned last week, exceeded the initially announced figure of 736. However, the royal amnesty covers all, Mr. Badran said. The prime minister, who was addressing the National Consultative Council's (NCC) weekly session on Monday, also said that His Majesty King Hussein's talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat are being conducted "in an honest and a brotherly atmosphere and with open hearts for a better future of the Arab Nation and to recover legitimate rights". Mr. Badran told the NCC that "it is too early now to talk about results, because the talks are delicate, and continuing". But, he said, "we will tell you everything at the right time". Earlier in the session, several NCC members asked the prime minister for a statement on the talks, either through the council's Foreign Affairs Committee or directly. Speakers hailed the royal amnesty as a big step towards building up citizens' confidence and as the right move to bury the past and open a new page in Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation and unity of cause. Mr. Badran said the amnesty came to eliminate for ever all aspects of the 1970 events. In his short address to the NCC, the prime minister reaffirmed Jordan's full support for Iraq in its war with Iran, and called on the Iranian people to think about this "meaningless war that brought destruction upon them and which is intended to divert their attention from what is happening inside Iran". He said Jordan is committed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference at Fez, which reaffirmed the Joint Arab Defence Agreement, and would work with other Arab countries and the big powers to put an end to the two-year-old war. The NCC decided to send a cable of thanks to King Hussein for granting the amnesty. It also decided to send a cable to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein "for the courage and valiance the Iraqi army is showing in defending Arab land and dignity". The NCC then continued discussion of items listed on the agenda. It reviewed the law on an agreement for implementing the fifth power project concluded between Jordan and the World Bank. The law was referred to NCC by the government, and the NCC decided to refer it to the council's Financial and Administrative Committee for study. The NCC also heard government replies to proposals on the northern town of Umm Qais. (Continued on page 3)

2 Swedes, Briton share Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM (R) — Two Swedes and a Briton shared the 1982 Nobel Medicine Prize for biological discoveries about how the human body responds to illness and stress, the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm announced Monday. Dr. Sune Bergstrom and Dr. Bengt Samuelsson, both closely connected with the awarding institute, and Dr. John Vane from the Wellcome Research Foundation in Kent, England, shared the 1.15 million Crown (\$200,000) international prize. The institute citation said they were selected for their "discoveries concerning Prostaglandins and related biologically active substances." The substances, which sometimes alleviate pain and sometimes cause it, formed part of a previously unexplained human biological system, the institute said. The award came as a surprise to medical academics outside the institute, as the three scientists made their most important advances in the 1950s and early 1960s. Cambridge University immunologist Cesar Milstein had been strongly tipped to take this year's Nobel Award. Dr. Wergstrom born in Stockholm in 1916, is chairman of the board of the Stockholm-based Noble Foundation. Dr. Samuelsson, a former colleague of Dr. Bergstrom in the chemistry department of The Karolinska Institute, is now dean of its Medical Faculty. He was born in Halmstad, Sweden, in 1934. Pharmacologist Dr. Vane was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1927. He now leads research at the Wellcome Foundation's laboratories at Beckenham, Kent.

Begin must revise policies, Ali says

CAIRO (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin must revise his policies before the Middle East peace process can be resumed, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Monday. In an interview with Reuters Managing Director Glen Renshaw, Mr. Ali said he thought the policies of Israel's opposition Labour Party showed more flexibility towards the cause of peace. "I think that Mr. Begin must change his mind. He has to change his attitude," Mr. Ali said. "He must not stick to ideas which are in contradiction with what he has achieved in signing the peace treaty (between Egypt and Israel in 1979)." (Continued on page 3)

Gulf military strategy meeting ends

JEDDAH (R) — Defence ministers of Saudi Arabia and five Gulf allies Monday wound up talks in Riyadh that Kuwait's Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah said had laid a solid foundation for a joint military strategy in the Gulf cooperation council. The ministers were meeting to draft recommendations for a summit conference of council heads of state in Bahrain on Nov. 9. The council groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Informal sources said the ministers, who control a total military budget of over \$30 billion this year, had examined formation of a joint air defence network and a Gulf armaments industry, among other aspects of coordination. Sheikh Sabah, who along with the other ministers declined to disclose details of the meeting, said recommendations made and decisions taken had laid down a firm foundation for the council's military cooperation. Oman's Deputy Prime Minister for Defence, Fahar Bin Taimur Al-Sa'ad said the talks were positive. The six Gulf states, which together pump about eight million barrels of oil daily, are vulnerable both to internal threats to their security and external attack on their oilfields. Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan, said Sunday at a public opening session that Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the recent flare-up in the Iran-Iraq war reinforced the belief that only military might could defend the people and interests of the Gulf. The Gulf states have backed Iraq in the two-year-old Gulf war and provided billions of dollars in aid to Baghdad. Diplomats said that while the

Arafat: Talks are 'very positive'

By Samira Kassar Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat said Monday that his talks with His Majesty King Hussein and Jordanian officials were "very positive" and took place in an encouraging atmosphere dominated by a spirit of fraternity and responsibility, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported on Monday. Mr. Arafat was speaking at a meeting on Monday evening at the PLO office in Amman. The meeting was attended by the members of the PLO Executive Committee, Central Council and the Palestine National Council (PNC). Many of these members arrived in Amman for this meeting on Sunday and Monday from a number of Arab countries. Speaking about the progress of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, the PLO chairman said: "I have affirmed to His Majesty King Hussein that Palestine and Jordan are more related to each other than any other country and that the Palestinians and Jordanians are more involved in the Palestinian issue than others. "For them, the Palestinian issue is an issue of life or death," the agency quoted him as saying. Mr. Arafat said that King Hussein has sent a special envoy to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel with a request that the Lebanese army stop the harassment of Palestinians in Lebanon and ensure their safety. Mr. Arafat also said that he has received a positive Saudi reply to a PLO request that one of the organisation's representatives participate in all the visits which the seven-member follow-up committee, formed by the Fez summit conference, are expected make to world capitals. Earlier, Mr. Arafat said that His Majesty King Hussein had agreed to soldiers of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) receiving more military training in Jordan. Addressing some 1,000 PLA troops during a visit to their base near Zarqa on Monday morning, he was interrupted by a PLA soldier who asked of Mr. Arafat that the PLA Badr forces stationed in Jordan receive heavier arms and more training. Mr. Arafat answered that he

had raised this point during his first meeting with the King. "His Majesty King Hussein agreed to this request and we have agreed upon the matter," Mr. Arafat said. Mr. Arafat stressed his belief in the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian people, saying that he believed that "they are one people, not two peoples." The listening soldiers applauded and chanted throughout: "One people, not two peoples." Mr. Arafat praised the valour of the PLA fighters, some of whom had been sent over from Jordan to fight alongside the Joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces against the Israeli invasion in Lebanon. Referring to the withdrawal of PLO fighters from Lebanon and their dispersal to several Arab countries, Mr. Arafat said that this was a strength rather than a weakness. He likened the presence of PLO fighters in other Arab host countries to the presence of "A rapid deployment force, that could participate alongside armies in these Arab countries in repelling aggression."

He added that "the battle with the enemy was not yet over" and reminded his audience that he had always said it would be "a long drawn-out battle of liberation." He said that it was possible that there would be another battle in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon, adding that this prospect did not intimidate the PLO. Mr. Arafat praised the Arab consensus achieved at the recent Fez summit conference. "There were certain voices that tried to do at the second Fez summit conference what they did at the first, but they were unsuccessful and we were able to unite and form one Arab voice to confront the challenge," he said. Director General of the PLA Military Department Samir Al Khautib welcomed Mr. Arafat and hoped his visit to the PLA camp would be "the beginning of many more such meetings." He expressed deep gratitude to the Jordanian Armed Forces for facilitating the transfer of PLA Badr forces from Jordan to Lebanon as soon as their presence was required by the PLO to help fight the Israeli invasion. He also thanked the King for his warm and personal greeting to these troops upon their return from Lebanon. Mr. Arafat inspected the camp and watched various groups of PLA soldiers demonstrate their military skills. (See related pictures on page 3)

Jordan-PLO committee starts talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Monday evening chaired a session of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Occupied Territories. The two sides reviewed the work of the committee during the past three years and expressed satisfaction with the policy that has been adopted by it. In light of the discussion, both sides agreed that Arab support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories should be increased, in order to foil all Israeli plans. The two sides also stressed the special relationship between Jordanians and Palestinians, since both peoples are most affected by the Israeli threat and they stand together in confronting this threat. Mr. Badran welcomed the PLO chairman at the outset of the meeting and hailed the bravery of the Palestinian fighter in confronting the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and in Beirut. Mr. Arafat thanked the prime minister, and lauded Jordan's military, material and moral support of the PLO during the siege of Beirut and the Palestinian resistance to the Israelis. Earlier story on page 3

CORRECTION

Due to a transcription error, the Jordan Times yesterday misquoted PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat as saying that (U.S. special envoy Philip) Habib and (the late Lebanese president-elect Bashir) Gemayel had plotted the Sabra and Shatila massacres in advance. What Mr. Arafat actually said was that due to American-Lebanese agreement on the premature withdrawal of the first multinational force from Beirut, he holds the U.S. responsible for the massacre in the two refugee camps. The Jordan Times apologises for the error.

Swedes less hopeful about finding spy sub

BERGA, Sweden (R) — Sweden's submarine scare seemed to be dying Monday after its armed forces chief said a suspected foreign vessel spying close to the main Swedish naval base may well have escaped. Naval officers said no sonar contacts with the mystery vessel had been reported since Friday, but the big tracking operation by over a dozen ships backed by helicopters would continue in the Haarsfjord south of Stockholm. They said the submarine could still be trapped in the fjord, virtually a private lake for Muskoe naval base. But most Swedes have taken a statement by armed forces Commander Lemart Ljung as signalling the last chapter of the affair. In Moscow, the official Soviet News Agency (TASS) accused the West of making a "malicious fuss" over the affair and trying to blame the Soviet Union. The most popular theory is that the submarine escaped late last week when the navy dropped a flurry of charges close to the two kilometre wide main outlet from the Haarsfjord. Strong signals were detected outside the fjord which could have been a second submarine or the original one having escaped. Submarine fever has gripped Sweden since October last year when the Soviet vessel ran aground near Karlskrona. It was eventually allowed to leave. In the past year, the navy has hunted 13 more suspected foreign submarines but caught none. The navy has been under government orders not to damage the Haarsfjord vessel if possible. But Gen. Ljung was quoted by the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet Monday as saying Sweden would sink the next intruder.

Syria questions Arafat's right to speak for PLO

NEW YORK (R) — A Syrian minister has questioned the right of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to speak for the PLO in talks in Amman with Jordan's King Hussein. In an interview published in the New York Times Monday, Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmed also criticised U.S. policy in the Middle East but indicated Syria accepted the part of an Arab league peace plan that implied eventual recognition of Israel. The Times said Mr. Iskander, who was interviewed in Damascus, expressed the views of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. Asked about relations between Syria and Mr. Arafat, who has been in Amman for talks for the past two days, he said: "We are concentrating on our relations with the PLO, not with Mr. Arafat." "Nobody has the right to act, to discuss the Palestinian issue outside of a consensus," he said, adding that as far as he knew, there was no consensus. The Times said Mr. Iskander agreed that article seven of the Arab plan could be summarised as calling for "peace among all states in the region, including a Palestinian state and Israel." But Syria would not recognise Israel until it left all territories captured in 1967, including the Golan Heights. He said U.S. policy did not encourage a "comprehensive, durable, just peace in the Middle East." Syria was still studying President Reagan's peace plan but he said the plan "has retrogressive steps, compared with other American plans," for example, he said, it ignored the Palestinians outside the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Iskander also said Syria's Soviet-supplied air defence weaponry was inferior to U.S.-made equipment used by Israel in Lebanon. He said Moscow was now replacing tanks and planes Syria had lost in this summer's fighting. He said Syria would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon "while a single Israeli soldier remains in Lebanon."

Pym: PLO must take part in talks

CAIRO (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said in an interview to be published here Tuesday that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in any Middle East peace negotiations. Mr. Pym, who arrives here Tuesday on a two-day visit, made the remark in an interview in Britain with the Cairo semi-official daily Al-Ahram. The newspaper quoted him as saying: "It is clear that the Palestine Liberation Organisation enjoys the support of a big majority of the Palestinians, therefore we believe in the necessity of its taking part in negotiations." "But, at the same time, we still expect a clear commitment from the organisation to a peaceful (Middle East) settlement." The foreign secretary said that resolutions of last month's Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, were a good start towards solving the Middle East crisis. Mr. Pym added that the Fez resolutions included an implicit recognition of Israel. Mr. Pym said President Reagan's recent Middle East peace initiative was very close to the European community's 1980 Middle East declaration in Venice. The Reagan plan called for a Palestinian self-government in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

FEATURES

Where East meets West

Istanbul, Constantinople, Byzantium: for centuries this city has been the gateway to the east and for over 16 centuries was the capital of an empire. Built on seven hills, like Rome, it has always been a vital city of immense strategic importance linking the Black Sea with the Mediterranean by way of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara.

Due to its geographical position the city's climate is also much in the balance between that of the Mediterranean (with hot and dry summers and mild, rainy winters) and the Black Sea (rainy and cold throughout the year) creating ins-

tant changes in the weather.

Byzantium had a constantly changing culture as people moved through it and it was dominated by each in turn from Persians to Athenians to Macedonians. The inhabitants tended to support whichever was the stronger party until the city was captured after a three-year siege by Spetimus Severus in AD 196. The inhabitants were massacred and the city raised before the Roman emperor began to rebuild it and named it in honour of his son Antonius, Augusta Antonina. Constantinian finally entered the city in AD 324 after his defeat of Lacinus and im-

mediately began to consider the city as a new capital for the Roman empire eventually naming it New Rome on 31 May 330. After a great deal of building, the expansion of commerce and the establishment of monuments brought from Rome, Athens, Alexandria and Ephesus. It became known as Constantinople, the city of Constantine. It became the new political, commercial and cultural centre of the Roman Empire but on the death of Theodosius I the empire was split between his two sons and it became the capital of the eastern half. It became much expanded under Theodosius II but

its most glorious period was under Justinian (527-565) when many of the city's great buildings were reconstructed following the Nisa riots of 532.

Middle Ages invasions

In the early Middle Ages Constantinople withstood invasions by Arabs, Persians and Saracens but from the 11th century a large number of Venetians, Amalfitians, Lombards and Jews began to settle and play an important part in the city's commercial life. In 1204, however, the city was virtually destroyed by soldiers of the fourth crusade. It was left almost in ruins but nonetheless became the capital of the Latins before becoming the capital of the Greek eastern empire in 1261 which it remained until 1453 when Mohammed II, only two years after becoming Sultan of the Ottoman empire, defeated Constantine XI Palaeologus after a siege of nearly two months. Mohammed II soon set about rebuilding the city which began to take on a wholly Turkish appearance dominated by tall minarets and during an earthquake which continued intermittently for 45 days in 1509 nearly all the monumental remnants of the city's Byzantine past were destroyed.

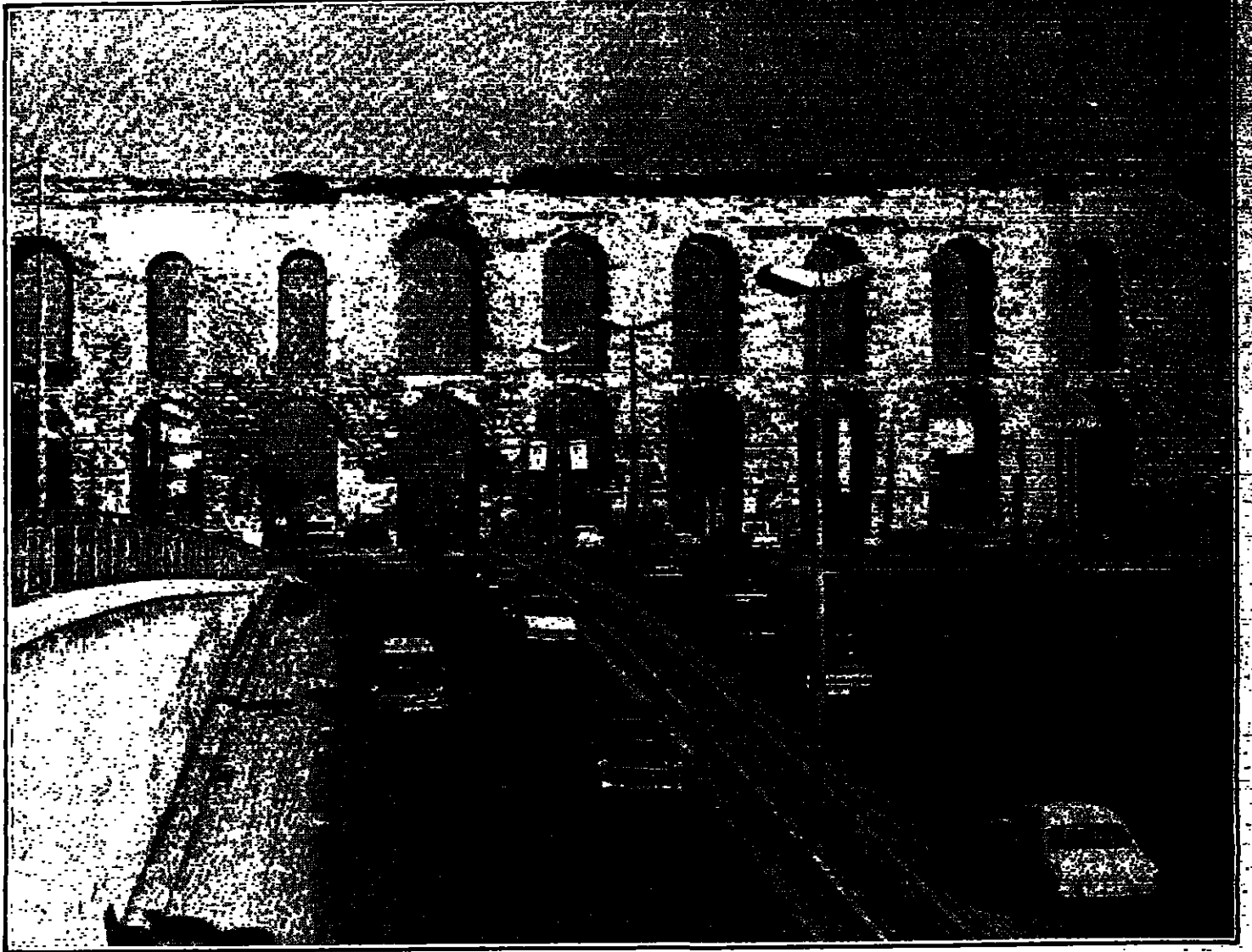
The city continued to grow throughout the 19th century until political and economic disaster lost her the position of capital of an empire which she had held for the previous 16 centuries. After World War I, however, her growth once again accelerated.

After occupations by Britain, France and Italy, the Anatolian nationalist movement was finally successful in 1923 and the leaders then decided that Istanbul should no longer exact such heavy tribute from the rest of the country and it came under the subordination of Ankara though it was still known as Constantinople by the non-Muslim world until about 1930.

Today Istanbul is the chief city of Istanbul province with a population of over 2½ million, compared with Ankara's 1½ million, and remains one of Turkey's major seaports. Aside from the battles and sieges of Istanbul the houses were built mainly of wood and frequent fires caused its appearance to change radically from century to century but from the 19th century onwards its architecture has submitted largely to Western influences and after World War I stone buildings began to replace those made of wood.

Nonetheless, the historical riches of Istanbul are immediately evident to the visitor and the Topkapi Sarayı (Seraglio) containing the palace begun by Mustafa II and now used as a museum which contains many artifacts relating the city's glorious past as Byzantium and Constantinople as well as Istanbul.

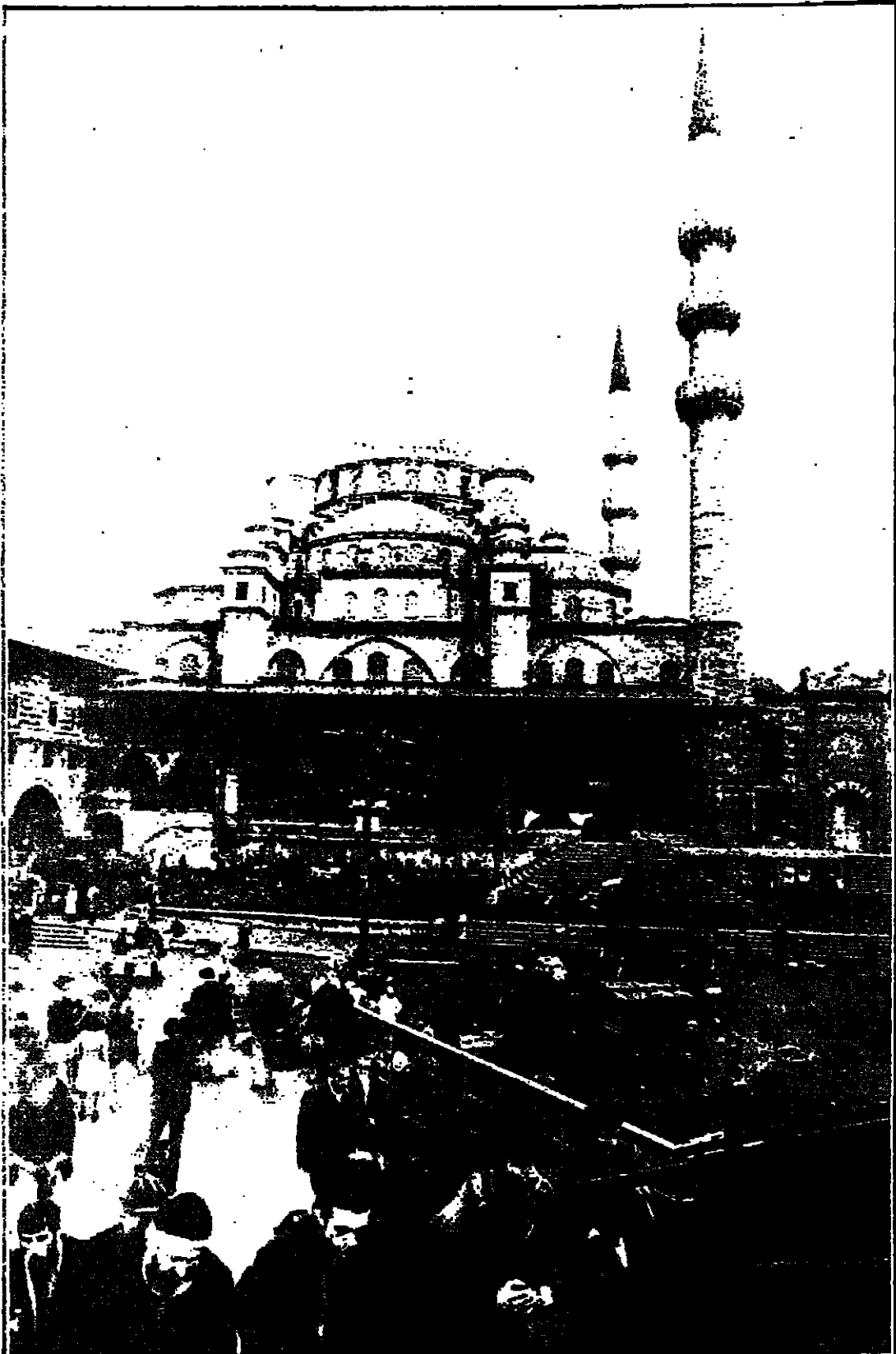
— Camera press



A Roman aqueduct spans a highway in Istanbul



Fish salesmen sell their wares by the Galata Bridge which separates the old city from the new



The Yeni Cami mosque which was completed in the 1660s.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:15 Children's Programme
18:30 Telematch
19:15 Local Programme
19:25 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Spotlights
22:15 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 Comedy: Bless This House
22:10 Documentary: The Great Depression
22:00 News in English
22:15 Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Science Report
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Interview 06:45

Financial News 06:45 Reflections 07:00

World News 07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Sports for the Arab 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Joy Around the World 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 The Secret Sharer 10:30 Sports 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 British Music Since 1945 12:30 Rock Salad 12:40 World News 12:40 News about Britain 12:45 Letter from London 12:55 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 From the Frontline 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 A Pair of Blue Eyes 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Love's Old Sweet Song 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:40 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Name Notebook 20:40 Farming World 21:00 News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Joy Around the World 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 International 22:45 A Pair of Blue Eyes 23:15 Letter from London 23:30 Rock Salad 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Star Profile 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analysis 17:30 VOA Magazine 18:00 American, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and technology 18:15 Feature: Science on the News 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English Report 20:15 Special English Feature 20:30 New Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English News 22:15 Music USA (live) 22:30 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* Exhibition of masks, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Forms, 30 graphics from West Germany at the Goethe Institute.
* Alchinsky exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12:00 noon and at 4:00 p.m.

CHOIR

* The YWCA choir invites all interested singers to join them at 7:30 p.m.

FILM

* Godfather Part II, at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

POETRY

* Haider Mahmoud reads his poetry at the British Council at 8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hassan Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Palace Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Irbid (6th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an

excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Islamic countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lussabeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 50128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lussabeh, 37440.
De la Soie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66177.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
* Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiyya, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:14 Fajr
05:37 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:25 Dhuhr
14:41 'Asr
17:29 Maghrib
18:33 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:00 Beirut (MEA)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
08:55 Athens (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:15 Riyadh (SV)
11:18 Cairo (EA)
11:20 Ankara (TA)
12:10 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:25 Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Baghdad (RJ)
16:25 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
20:15 Tripoli (RJ)
20:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LB)
22:15 Damascus (RJ)
22:50 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LB)
06:35 Beirut (RJ)
07:00 Athens (RJ)
07:45 Beirut (MEA)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
09:30 London (BA)
09:35 Athens, Amsterdam (RJ/LB)
09:30 Rome (RJ)
10:45 Tripoli (RJ)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Ankara (TA)

12:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

13:00 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Doha, Bahrain, Muscat (GA)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
15:00 Athens, Tunis (TUA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:10 Cairo (RJ)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Damascus (RJ)
19:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:30 Cairo (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
20:45 Bangkok (RJ)
21:00 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:15 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls
Belgian franc 73.6/ 74
Dutch guilder 130.3/ 131.1
Egyptian pound 346.6/ 352.5
French franc 50.7/ 51
Irish dollar 62.5/ 63.5
Italian lire (for 100) 25.2/ 25.4
Japanese yen (for 100) 135/ 135.8
Kuwaiti dinar 122.2/ 123.3
Lebanese lira 83.4/ 84.8
Omani rial 1054.3/ 1041.6
Saudi riyal 98.4/ 99
Swedish krona 104.1/ 104.7
Swiss franc 167.9/ 168.9
Syrian lira 62.1/ 62.5
UAE dirham 97.6/ 98
U.K. sterling pound 615.1/ 618.8
U.S. dollar 358.5/ 360.5
W. German mark 143.4/ 144.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather and light and variable wind. In Agaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 16/29
Agaba 23/36
Djessar 17/30
Jordan Valley 23/38

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 29, Agaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-5
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813812-32
Khadija Maternity, J. Amman 44221-4
Al-Khadi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mahdhi, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsiyya 664171-4
Shamsiyya Hospital 66913-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mustashar Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665252
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Jamil Zuhdi Marqah 76149

Dr. Mohammad Al Abbadi 78959

Al-Azabiyeh Al-Kubrah pharmacy 33171
Barjawi pharmacy 56585
Abu Sam'ah pharmacy 44554
Abu Sam'ah pharmacy 44554
Qurtubah pharmacy 73375
Al-Kayyal taxi 56020
Grand Palace taxi 67079
Medical Centre taxi 613813
Al-Nail taxi 44433
Faisal taxi 22051

ZARQA

Minibah Al-Hijawi 81217/82254
Al-Hawar pharmacy (-)

IRBID

Dr. Adnan Al-Halbouni 2460
Al-Shar pharmacy 75825

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 664412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 240/ 200
Apple (American) 240/ 200
Apple (Doubtful Red) 230/ 200
Apple (Golden) 220/ 180
Apple (Japanese) 250/ 200
Apple (Local) 250/ 200
Apple (Starline) 220/ 180
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mekammar) 225/ 180
Cucumber (large) 230/ 200
Cucumber (small) 240/ 200
Dates 200/ 160
Eggplant (small) 170/ 130
Figs 150/ 120
Figs 320/ 250
Grapes 450/ 400
Grapes 250/ 200
Grapes (black) 250/ 200
Grama 280/ 200
Hot Green Pepper 250/ 200
Lemon (imported) 280/ 220
Lemon (local) 150/ 120
Mallow 50/ 30
Marrow (large) 150/ 120
Marrow (small) 220/ 180
Melon 200/ 160
Oranges 250/ 200
Okra 440/ 380
Onion (dry) 90/ 70
Parsley 450/ 400
Peas (Lobanana) 250/ 200
Pumpkin (imported) 130/ 100
Pumpkin (local) 150/ 120
Red Chilies 540/ 500
Sage 450/ 380
Spinach 150/ 120
Sweet Pepper 200/ 160
Tomato 140/ 100
Water Melon 130/ 100
Water Melon (stuffed) 100/ 70

هكذا على النقص

Jordan condemns Israeli plundering of artistic treasures from Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar today strongly denounced illegal acts committed by the Israeli occupation authorities in Lebanon represented in looting and despoiling Palestinian cultural and art institutes in Lebanon.

In cables he sent to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) and the ministries of culture in other countries of the world, Mr. Abu Nowar called for speedy action to pressure Israel to handover to the UNESCO all cultural and artistic items it has looted to be returned in turn to the Palestinian people.

Mr. Abu Nowar asked that this request be circulated to all UNESCO member states and to all organisations and institutions stemming from it.

Palestinian council sets up team to study conditions of refugee students in Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestinian Educational Affairs Council, on the second day of a four-day meeting continued its discussions at the Education Ministry premises in Amman Monday.

The council decided to form a working team to study the conditions of Palestinian students in Lebanon in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion, to follow up the situation, and to draw up appropriate scientific and practical solutions for problems facing schools in Lebanon for Palestinian children.

Following the Israeli invasion in early June, 66 out of 87 schools in Lebanon were destroyed, leaving 36,860 Palestinian refugee students without schools. The council also decided to make the necessary contacts with the United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and to send a delegation to UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck to work out arrangements for the safety of UNRWA employees and teachers in Lebanon as well as the release of those of them who are held by the Israeli occupation forces.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Students asked to report to ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has requested Jordanian students planning to continue their studies in Romanian universities at their own expense to report to the ministry's external relations section in the next three days starting on Tuesday, Oct. 11 with school examination marklists, birth certificates, medical examination papers and seven personal photographs.

Woman pilgrim dies after return

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate announced today that Mrs. Fatimah Yousef Abdallah Abu Narah, born in 9 in Al Faloujah in Israeli occupied territory, and resident of 9 in Amman after her return from pilgrimage to the holy sites in Saudi Arabia. The directorate asked her family to report to Bashir Hospital to take charge of her body.

University to supervise study on children

AMMAN (Petra) — The technical consultancy, services and studies team at the University of Jordan Monday agreed to undertake technical supervision of a goal-oriented study of Jordanian children now 16 years old. The study will be sponsored by the Ministry of Social Development. Centre Director Anwar Al 'Abid said the aim of the study is to determine the conditions of the Jordanian children in the health, psychological, social and economic aspects as well as the type and standard of services rendered to the children in the various areas of the country. It also aims at defining the types of services, programmes and services which should be provided to the children so that they could be included in development plans and programmes in Jordan.

Union officials elected to SSC board

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Council of the Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions decided in its meeting Sunday to elect Shahr Majali, Mahmoud Harazallah, Samir Qardan and Jamil Abdallah as members of the board of directors of the Social Security Corporation (SSC). It also decided to elect Ali Bani Hani as member of the board of directors of the Vocational Training centre.

ALECSO invites Jordan to book fair

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry received Monday an invitation from the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALECSO) to participate in the 33rd international fair for children and youngsters books which will be organised by the International Library in the city of Munich on Nov. 25. The letter of invitation said that the presence of Arab books for Arab children and youth in the one-month-long fair is of great significance because it firms the interest of Arab officials in the education of the Arab child. The letter of invitation said that books participating in the fair could have been published in 1982 or at the end of 1981.

Safety specifications set for appliances

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour Monday approved the mandatory specifications of the following products in Jordan to be enforced three months after they are published in the Official Gazette: Electric appliances according to the degree of resistance to electric shock and the requirements of safety for household use. This includes electric heaters for household use.

Agricultural society discusses situation

ARAK (Petra) — Members of the Ghor Al Safi and Fifta Agricultural Cooperative Society discussed in its annual meeting held on Monday several matters related to last season's produce and its applications vis-a-vis the repayment of due loans and how to reschedule them. The meeting also elected a new administrative committee headed by Jamil Al Qaraleh.



North Yemeni Health Minister Ahmad Al Kabbab (centre) accompanied by Jordanian Health Minister Zuhair Malhas (to Dr. Kabbab's left) Monday visits Al Bashir Hospital in Amman. (Petra photo)

N. Yemeni minister visits hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — North Yemen's Health Minister Ahmad Al Kabbab, accompanied by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, visited Al Bashir Hospital Monday.

The guest minister inspected various sections of the hospital and expressed his admiration of the standard of services rendered by the Health Ministry. He also visited the nursing school and was briefed on its goals, activities and future plans.

Dr. Kabbab expressed his desire to strengthen relations with nursing schools in North Yemen and Jordan.

Dr. Kabbab then visited the Hussein medicinal plant in Salt and toured various sections and saw the process of production of medicines.

Alia provides free transportation of medical supplies for Lebanon

NEW YORK (J.T.) — This week, the largest single private contribution made to date to victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon of medical items for use in Lebanon was transported from New York. The shipment of antibiotics, bandages, dressings, sutures, burn ointments and related medical supplies were gathered by Dooley Foundation/Intermed-USA, the American branch of the Switzerland-based international health organisation.

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, loaded 1,378 cartons (containing 16,563 pounds of the urgently-needed medical supplies) on board its daily Boeing 747 flights to Amman, and then on to Damascus, where it is to be loaded on trucks for the overland trip to Beirut. The airline is providing free air transportation as a humanitarian gesture.

The Airline Employees Relief Organisation (AERO), a non-profit organisation of volunteers who aid the world's needy and sick, has assisted in negotiating all shipping arrangements; and AERO representatives are accompanying the shipment to Lebanon to turn over the materials to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Intermed-USA is the American branch of the Geneva, Switzerland-based health organisation, a non-profit agency through which assistance may be provided by the private sector in any country, without political intervention or overtones.

"Governments are naturally the largest source of assistance in both development and relief efforts," notes Intermed-USA president and founder Dr. Verne Chaney, "but such assistance inherently carries certain political approval bilaterally. The need for this approval creates delays in delivering aid to emergency situations such as Lebanon. Private sector assistance moves much more quickly."

Nasser praises Palestinian teachers for stand against Israeli occupation authorities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member Hanna Nasser, who is in charge of higher education in Israeli-occupied Arab territories, said Monday that a decision by the occupation authorities to freeze the document stipulating that teachers at Palestinian universities be bound not to carry out any action rendering service or assisting the PLO was the result of the "firm stand taken by the Palestinian teachers in the occupied territories," who refused to be committed to what they considered political extortion contradicting their nationalist and academic convictions.

Work under way to establish Arab land transport company

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-general of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for the Gulf States Kazem Al Mheidit Monday told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the federation is working diligently to bring to life the project of an Arab international company for land transport affiliated with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).

He said his talks with CAEU General Secretariat officials during his visit to Jordan last week were concentrated on enhancing cooperation between the CAEU General Secretariat and the federation in exchange of expertise, studies and documents as well as active participation in seminars held by the two sides.

Mr. Mheidit said the federation is also trying to support joint Arab agricultural companies and is in contact with the Arab Fisheries Union to draw up a framework for cooperation to boost this industry.

The Saudi Arabia-based federation includes as members the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar and Kuwait.

King cables Juan Carlos on Spanish National Day

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable to King Juan Carlos of Spain congratulating him, in the King Hussein's own name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan, on Spain's National Day.

King Hussein expressed hope that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would "continue to develop for the interest of the two friendly peoples."



King Juan Carlos

Wazir in Amman for Jordan-PLO meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Khalil Al Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh movement Central Committee, arrived in Amman via Ramtha Monday leading a Palestinian delegation to participate in the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Occupied Territories.

The committee will discuss latest developments in Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the best means to render aid to support the steadfastness of the Arab residents and their institutions there.

The Qatari News Agency (QNA) quoted Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim as saying that the Joint Palestinian-Jordanian Higher Committee will hold a meeting on Monday evening to be presided over by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Brig.-Gen. Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya, member of the Palestinian side in the committee, told the QNA correspondent in Amman that a tripartite committee of representatives of the PLO, Jordan and the technical bureau of the joint committee has prepared the agenda of the topics to be discussed by the higher committee.

Gen. Yahya said most important of these topics is discussion of the effects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on the Palestinian people in occupied territories, developments in occupied territories and consolidating the "steadfastness of the Palestinian people to confront the Zionist enemy designs."

The Jordanian-PLO ministerial committee was formed by a resolution adopted by Arab summit held in Baghdad to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and the committee stems from the higher Palestinian-Jordanian committee.

Seminar on road accidents to be held November 2

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day seminar on "the role of the citizen and institutions to prevent road accidents" will be held here on Nov. 2 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

A spokesman for the Jordanian Society for the prevention of Road Accidents, which is organising the seminar, Monday told the Jordan Times that 10 working papers on the subject will be presented by various ministries, institutions and trade unions.

'No political prisoners in Jordan'

(Continued from page 1)

residential areas which are threatened by archaeological excavations, improving postal and telephone services at Al Baqa'a refugee camp, and several other proposals.

The council approved its Legal Committee's decision on a draft law to amend that of the Cities and Villages Development Bank for 1982.

It also approved a decision by the Services and Utilities Committee on the protection of environment in Amman and its suburbs. The NCC approved another decision by the committee on the protection of Al Baqa'a water basin and control of water pumping operations from artesian wells so that the water reserves in the area would not be affected.

The NCC decided to refer the question of moving residents of Al Azraq village to another site to the Services and Utilities Committee for re-study and submission to the NCC in its next session.

Arafat reviews PLA training



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat (above) Monday addresses soldiers of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in their training camp at Khaw, north of Amman. Below: PLA soldiers exhibit their skill with machineguns. (photos by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Ali: Begin must revise his policies

(Continued from page 1)

1979)." Mr. Ali cited the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the annexation of the Golan Heights and the establishment of settlements in the occupied West Bank as part of what he said was a long list of offences against the spirit of the 1978 Camp David summit accords.

"Begin must fulfil the 'spirit of Camp David and not fight against it," Mr. Ali said.

The minister said he thought Labour Party leader Shimon Peres showed more flexibility. He referred to a recent statement in which Mr. Peres suggested that

Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank should pass under control of an autonomous Palestinian authority.

Mr. Ali said this did not mean Egypt approved of Israeli settlements.

"I mentioned it to show that he is more flexible and more forthcoming but we do not of course agree about settlements," the minister said.

He said his government had Monday handed over to the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, its considered reply to the peace initiative which President Reagan unfolded on Sept. 1.

Mr. Reagan proposed Pal-

estinian self-government on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Mr. Ali said the main reservation expressed by Egypt was that prescription of an association with Jordan limited the options opened to the Palestinian people.

"It should be left to the Palestinian people to decide what they want," he said.

Mr. Ali said the appointment of George Shultz as U.S. Secretary of State had demonstrated that the United States at last had developed a policy towards the Middle East.

"This was quite a change," he said. "We had looked for several years to the United States for a

policy. It seemed to me that before the appointment of Mr. Shultz it was very difficult to establish a position."

Asked about the prospects of U.S. pressure on Israel, Mr. Ali said:

"I am not in favour of pressure. I am in favour of convincing the people. The pressure has been shown already. The pressure is in the American position and the fact that the United States has delayed delivery of F-16 aircraft to Israel."

"I consider this as a sign from the United States that the attitude of the United States will change towards Israel if the government of Israel follows the same attitude towards the peace process."

Two deluxe apartments FOR RENT

Unfurnished or furnished

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Location: Opposite The Gardens

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Dr. Nafez

DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO REFUGEE ORPHAN BOYS

The YMCA services to refugees have distributed 325 shirts and trousers to refugee orphan boys as a gift of the Committee of the Refugee Orphan Boys in Jordan on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha' feast.

WANTED

For diplomatic mission in Amman:

1. Driver/odd jobs man, for messages and driving members of staff, occasional serving at receptions and other related duties.
2. Office boy or girl for cleaning offices, internal messages and coffee making.
3. Gardener/house boy, for normal upkeep and maintenance of garden at office and residence, normal domestic duties and occasional driving.

For all three jobs it is essential that applicants are reasonably fluent in English and able to work for an international team.

Applicants are requested to telephone Mrs. Samia Daniel at the delegation of the commission of the European Communities, Tel. 668191, to arrange for an appointment.

TIME

(with Europe-edition cover story)

Kohl's flying start
(new German chancellor goes to work)

Murder by remote control
(the Tylenol mystery in the U.S.)

Requiem for a dream
(Solidarity banned by Warsaw government)

Carter's story: The hostage agony
(presidential memoirs, final installment)

Jordan Times

An independent Arab paper published in Jordan by the Arab Press Foundation
Established 1974
First printed in 1974 at Amman, Jordan

Responsible Editor: **MUHAMMAD AMAD** Board of Directors: **JUMAA HANAN**
Editor-in-Chief: **RAMI G. KHOURI** Director: **RAJA ELISSA**
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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Call their bluff

THE EMERGENCE of a coordinated approach to Middle East issues between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is a significant development whose aim, among other things, should be to test the seriousness of American peace-making intentions. The history of this part of the world is riddled with lofty American declarations of an intent to help make peace between Arab and Israeli — but that intent has more often than not dissipated on the rocks of American political weakness or strong-armed Israeli pressure. The most recent American move, the initiative by United States President Ronald Reagan last month, is more refreshing in tone and more reasonable in substance than anything that has heretofore come from Washington. If there is an intent in America to press hard for a fair peace based on the reasonable, legitimate demands of both Palestinians and Israelis, and the rights of existing Arab states, then it should be a top priority for the Arabs to test the true intentions of the Americans — in other words, to

call the American bluff.

Both Jordan and the PLO, in their own words, have placed themselves on the record several times in recent years as desiring to negotiate a peace accord that would allow the Palestinians to exercise their right to national self-determination in Palestine in tandem with the existence of an Israeli state in its 1967 borders. The momentum now being generated for closer Jordanian-Palestinian coordination on an overall peace-making effort should go a long way to making the Arab side of the Arab-Israeli peace-making equation more clear and more substantial.

The focus of PLO-Jordanian efforts should be two-fold — agreement on a bilateral programme of action to formalise future relations between Jordan and a Palestinian political entity in the West Bank and Gaza, and to provide the impetus for a pan-Arab campaign, based on the Fez summit declaration, to nudge the Americans into a serious posture on peace-making based on equal rights for Israelis and Palestinians.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordanian-Palestinian integrity: An effective weapon

Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan and the intensified talks he has held with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials are an important step, paving the way for a new and crucial stage of confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

The Jordanian and Palestinian peoples have lived through long years of joint struggle against Zionism, and the coming days will be no exception from such a historical drive. The two people's joint sacrifices have singled out the relationship between them as unique, with all the implications of a long and rich joint strife for the same goals under the same circumstances.

We imagine the Jordanian-Palestinian integrity will be, as always, an effective weapon for the liberation of the occupied territories, and releasing the suffering masses in them.

The drive for a new formula to reinforce such

integrity, and manoeuvre it within a realistic approach is a national duty. Every member of the Jordanian-Palestinian family is called upon to assume full responsibility and have full awareness of his duties to foil all hostile attempts aimed at disintegrating efforts for peace and preserving a suitable atmosphere for Israel's continued occupation and annexationist plans.

We are certain that our people's awareness of the situation and eminent dangers to be faced, and the need for joint action will be the main directive for the days to come.

Our people's awareness will certainly be an important factor in creating the suitable climate for the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships to rally efforts and move forward confidently to restore Arab rights and free the occupied lands.

Al Dustour: Jordanians, Palestinians hand in hand

It has been the destiny of our Jordanian-Palestinian peoples to face together the aggressive policies and continued threat of the Israeli warlord; and the discussions held in Amman between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides on Saturday and Sunday reaffirm that the two peoples could not but face the Zionist conspiracy hand in hand. The main target should always be the liberation of the land and people suffering under occupation. The Israeli de facto policies exercised in the occupied territories have increasingly obstructed all efforts aimed at realising such an essential step on the way to peace in the area.

Expressing our firm belief in the success of the talks being held in Amman, we are positive the outcome of the talks will definitely reinforce the mutual interests of our two fraternal peoples. The talks are certainly to tackle all political and non-political alternatives in the Middle East situation, debate the possibilities of utilising all Arab and international potentials that avail themselves in narrowing the manoeuvrability of Israeli dip-

lomacy, methodically resorted to by the Zionist leadership to evade all chances of peace in the region.

The war generals seem to face real difficulties, which have surfaced even in their best friend's arena.

The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is easy to find its satisfactory and clear assessment, but the question is finding sufficient means, Arab or non-Arab, to press Israel to refrain from aggressive policies and abide by internationally-acknowledged principles regarding the Middle East dispute.

Will the U.S. use the instruments it certainly possesses to "persuade", according to Secretary of State Shultz, Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories?

Needless to say, such persuasion might undergo too many curves to reach its target, and an Arab effective and sincere drive is imperative. The present Amman talks are of vital importance to building up such a drive.

GUEST COMMENTARY

Can femininity and aggressiveness go together?

By Lama Abu Odeh

I AM 20 years old and extremely aggressive. I take after my father — while my father's aggressiveness is displayed constantly, mine is often subdued (to put it mildly). The confusion, or should I say, the complete separation of my father's aggressiveness from my own, has always puzzled me. Ever since I have been a child, I have looked with charm and admiration upon my father's strong retaliations. It seemed to scare adversaries off and leave people impressed. Whether my own aggressiveness has been adopted, or inherited in my genes, I find it very difficult to shake it off. The difficulty arose from the very start when I had to ask myself the inevitable question: Why shake it off? The answer came fast and to the point: Because it is unfeminine.

The answer has always had the power to shut me up. It seemed to carry within it all society's weight with each soul having a share in it. And though I had a vague idea of what femininity meant, I set out to reach the noble goal. My consistent attempts were in vain, and my aggressiveness insistently lingered. For me, it seemed like a futile fight between society and nature. For I could not shake off the conviction that I carried aggressiveness in my genes.

Nevertheless, I was filled with a sense of failure. My parents did not spare me endless lectures on how bad it is to be a girl and aggressive at the very same time. My agony increased and so did my determination to solve the conflict.

Since I had a vague idea of what femininity meant, I became sharp in noticing how it is displayed. It seemed to have a lot to do with being attractive. Every girl wants to be attractive, doesn't she? I found out that I myself carried the seeds of femininity within me, for I too had a hidden desire to be attractive. It seemed that all of us girls were united in this desire. We were also united in our similar efforts and consumption of time in order to reach that end.

It appeared to me that femininity was displayed in various ways: in sitting, walking, facial expressions, and reactions. What struck me is that it often proved to be contrary to reality. Also, it seemed to be a strong adversary to the concept of passion, most of the time at least. Femininity meant: no

passionate interests, no passionate expressions, no passionate reactions, and no passionate displays of feelings (unless of course, it concerned the female's offspring; passionate, then, is the word). Femininity was mildness. Femininity was being in the midst of an earthquake and only saying: "Oh!"

In its larger part, femininity meant not being aggressive. That was a strictly male area. By feminine rules, aggressiveness conflicted strongly with attractiveness, for as the latter drew the bees nearer, the former distanced them. It was almost a law, like the law of gravity.

Femininity only narrowly implied mental abilities. Mental abilities are considered to be complementary rather than essential. It is true that intelligent women are looked upon with awe and respect, but that is beside the point. The point is to be feminine-female.

Securing a husband is one central theme of femininity. To be single and past the age of marriage seems to shatter one's femininity however strongly established. To be unmarried is extremely unfeminine; to have

hostile views about marriage, or even the simple dispatch of the idea, is complete estrangement. After marriage, femininity survives itself by changing its theme only mildly, which becomes: keeping the husband. Plus, of course, the life binding desire to be attractive to the world.

It seemed that femininity even has an instinct — motherhood — that is very complicated to my mind. For on the one hand it seems to impose endless limitations on women, and on the other, it looks like an ingenious excuse for all the subtle meanings of femininity. How much, I wonder, is femininity in its present dimensions essential for motherhood?

Femininity in all its forms, is a strong spending force, extremely consumptive of time, money, and effort. Something, however, that is socially accepted, if not expected.

This extreme consumption is embraced by women, because "achieving" femininity gives women a feeling of immense self-satisfaction. As a matter of fact, the most outstanding thing about femininity, perhaps, is that it seems to create

in itself an independent sense of achievement. Attaining femininity is an accomplishment in itself. Many women appear to be going about their lives doing nothing but "acting" feminine. Society does not seem to press them on to do anything else, not persistently at least.

But how does it feel, I wonder, to have one's whole self-confidence based on the fact of being feminine? Doesn't it add to one's vulnerability? Doesn't it prove to be an ineffective weapon against ordinary things, such as ageing?

Furthermore, how does femininity relate to achievements in other walks of life? Having cleverly conceived its own ways for reaching its own ends, femininity proves to be futile, or at least inadequate, when it comes to other achievements. Being attractive, mild, docile, unaggressive is necessary to secure a husband — but not to be a good administrator, a successful lawyer, a minister, or a leader of any kind. Why then is aggressiveness strictly male? It must have proved to be of great use to men in their world where, fortunately for them, there are many prospects for achievements.

Yasser Arafat praises the 'real Jews'

By Eric Rouleau

DAMASCUS — Yasser Arafat was livid, barely able to contain his rage. "François Mitterrand and was right. It's not one, but ten Oradours which have taken place in Beirut." The silence was broken by a buzz of voices from the next room which he had just left where some 60 members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's central committee were discussing the massacre.

The leaders of the 12 organisations making up the Fedayeen central body who had come from all over the Arab World were all there in battle dress or business suits, their expressions shocked or serious, listening to what was being said or taking notes around a long rectangular table.

"Begin and Sharon are not Jews," said the PLO chairman. "The crimes they are committing are not compatible with either morality or Jewish tradition."

"The real Jews are those who refuse to take any part in the attempt to annihilate the Palestinian people — people like Colonel Elie Geva, Nahum Goldman whose name will remain ever fresh in our memories, Pierre Mendes France, Philippe Klutznick, Itzhak Rabin, and also, most of all, the tens of thousands of Israelis who voice their disapproval in the streets of Tel Aviv in the middle of the war."

"To all these people, to all the Israeli or Jewish pacifists and democrats, I pay my respects and give the thanks of the Palestinian people who will never forget their solidarity in this ordeal."

Arafat was referring to the eyewitnesses of the massacre who had arrived in Damascus that day to insist categorically it was the "special Israeli units, infantry commandos who had physically carried out the crime, accompanied by Lebanese Falangist officers and

members of Major Haddad's militia who acted as scouts in the labyrinth of the Palestinian camps". He was quick to exonerate the Falange Party leaders by pointing out that they were not involved in the "perfidy of a handful of Israeli agents."

Arafat said he was told the entry of Israeli troops into the Sabra and Shatila camps on Friday morning (September 17) and that he was still in Rome at the time. He had a foreboding of the butchery and had sounded the alarm.

In Damascus on Saturday morning, he was shown satellite films of the mass victims. "I sobbed like a child," he said, his eyes brimming with tears. "I don't have a family," he added, his voice shaking with emotion, "and it's these ripped-up bodies of my children, my sisters and brothers that I saw; I could imagine the tortures to which they were subjected and the horrible deaths inflicted on them."

Why this cold-blooded and savage butchery?

"They're trying to terrorise us, to signal to us that the Palestinians are not safe anywhere in Lebanon, to force us to flee the country. In 1948, Begin, who was then the leader of a terrorist gang, succeeded in triggering a massive exodus from Palestine by massacring the inhabitants of the village of Deir Yassin. Sharon did the same in 1953 in the village of Qibya, on the Jordanian side of the border. These two criminals are only doing what they've done before..."

American complicity

Arafat was highly critical of "American complicity". "I have in my possession," he said, "a document where the U.S. mediator Philip Habib gave us his government's formal guarantee to

protect the Palestinians, especially those in the refugee camps, after the Fedayeen withdrawal from Beirut. It was the only condition I had set for our departure and to which France and Italy had agreed before they provided contingents for the multinational force."

"I accuse America and Israel of having planned the liquidation of the Palestinians and the Lebanese left-wing groups. It was with this intention that they obtained the withdrawal of the multinational force ten days before expiry of its mandate, which was planned to be renewable, unless all the parties concerned — including the PLO — decided otherwise."

"Now, according to information I have had from the Italian government, Mr. Habib, President Sarkis and (late) President-elect Bashir Gemayel had agreed, without consulting us or France or Italy, to pull the peace-keeping force out earlier than planned. And look what's happened. The Americans are an ungrateful lot. In 1976, during the civil war in Lebanon, I ensured that their nationals were safely evacuated from Lebanon. In 1980, it was I who obtained from Khomeini the liberation of the first 13 hostages in Tehran. And here's how Washington thanks me."

"Today I make a solemn appeal to the world community to send without delay to Lebanon a United Nations or rather a multinational force consisting not only of Americans, but also French, Italian, and possibly soldiers of other nations."

"Will you resort to terrorism, as some fear might happen, to avenge your defeat?"

Arafat jumped: "Defeat? Defeat? What defeat? Standing up for three months to one of the world's most powerful armies, do you think that's a defeat? We left west Beirut because I wanted to spare

the civilian population, the Lebanese children whom Sharon's bombs are crushing. And especially because the Lebanese government asked me to do so. Lebanon is not my private property and we are wandering foreigners."

"Have you no hand in the wave of terrorism sweeping through Europe?"

"In my opinion, many of the attacks, especially in Paris, London, Brussels, and Vienna, are masterminded by the Mossad, Begin's secret service."

"You mean to say Israelis are killing Jews?"

"Yes! It's not the first time they have done so. You remember, among others the attacks on Jewish communities in Iraq and Morocco in the '40s and '50s which were committed under such conditions, and this has been conceded by historians. Today, as in the past, the Zionist leaders are trying to rally the Jews behind them and make them believe that they'll never be safe except in the Israeli paradise..."

"And yet, Abu Nidal has claimed responsibility for several attacks in recent months..."

Who is Abu Nidal

"Who is Abu Nidal but an agent of the Mossad, a run of the mill hireling..."

"You still haven't answered my question: are you going to resort to terrorism?"

"Ordinarily, I shouldn't answer you, for your question is an insult to my dignity as chairman of the PLO, a national and popular movement. But since you insist, I'll tell you frankly: I'm opposed to the very principle of terrorism in whatever form anywhere in the world. Let me remind you in this connection that our forces did not fire a single shot at the villages in Galilee for 11 whole months, from July 1981 to June 4, 1982, when

we were compelled to retaliate against Israel's murderous attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

"Likewise, we'll resist by all possible means the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Nothing less. And we shall at the same time continue battling on the diplomatic front."

"What's your strategy there?"

"I have accepted the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit and I shall help to see it's applied. A commission, of which I'm a member, has been set up to this end. It will examine with the five permanent members of the Security Council the ways and means of such a settlement. Our ideas on the subject will be revealed first to my future interlocutors. But I can tell you as of now that I'll insist on an international peace conference being called, to which all the belligerents — as well as the powers concerned — would be invited to take part. For my part, I'm the first to be ready to commit myself to such a negotiation and (this is unprecedented) all the Arab states are backing up my initiative as well as the Fez peace plan within whose framework it falls."

"Don't you think the United States would block your suggestion. If only to shut the Soviet Union out of such a conference?"

Arafat laughed: "It wants to cut out its European allies even more than the USSR. No, I'm expecting nothing from Mr. Reagan and his so-called proposals for a settlement. America will work for peace only under very intense international pressure, particularly from Europe. On this point, I'll be counting heavily on France and its influence in the European Commission. Now that the Fez peace plan has been adopted and we have proved we're not just a fighting force, as you say, but also a genuine, popular and representative movement, your government has no lack of arguments to use."

"Do you intend to accept Georges Marchais's invitation to visit France?"

"I hope to be able one day to give Marchais a favourable reply. He's one of our closest friends. But perhaps I might be able to meet François Mitterrand before that as a member of the Fez Arab Commission which has to go to Paris in the near future."

"You know, France is setting certain conditions for recognising the PLO formally."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did the same. In 1980 he sent me an invitation, through a senior Quai d'Orsay official, Mr. Robin, but also asking me to take certain positions regarding Lebanon's future. I declined the invitation, but thanked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing all the same. For his part, Mr. Reagan is demanding that I agree to Resolution 242 as it stands. But were I to agree to his request, I know he would set a second and a third condition. All these are ultimatums, and I'm not going to play along with him."

"The PLO chairman is open to any dialogue and nobody is fooled by the Israeli argument that we want to destroy Israel. It's a poppy-cock, as our many proposals and initiatives show."

Arafat's eyes twinkled and a smile played on his lips. Dreamily, he murmured: "The deaths of these martyrs will not be in vain. It's perhaps a turning point in our people's tragic history."

— Financial Times news feature

— Le Monde

The question which faces ASEAN in its 15th anniversary is where it goes from here

Economic and political storms buffet ASEAN

After 15 years, the Association of South-East Asian Nations has temporarily run out of steam, and is finding it increasingly difficult to assert itself as a political and economic force in the world.

By Alain Cass

LONDON — The shine on South-East Asia's economic miracle is beginning to dull, worn away by the storms of the world recession. Once an area of virtually unlimited potential combining exceptional growth rates with rare political stability, ASEAN (the Association of South-East Asian Nations) is in trouble.

By and large the political stability which has underpinned the success of the five-nation grouping remains, but the area is being buffeted by economic storms the like of which ASEAN has not seen in the 15 years of its existence. The latest to show signs of strain is Singapore — flagship of ASEAN — which recently recorded its worst first half economic performance since 1976.

Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia have also all

been affected, largely by the drop in world commodity prices, and have had to trim their sails.

Over three-quarters of the total exports of the four ASEAN countries regarded as "developing" are resource-based. Oil accounts for more than 70 per cent of Indonesian government revenues. Tin, palm oil, rubber and timber dominate Malaysia's exports, timber, copra and sugar the exports of the Philippines, and rice and corn Thailand's external income.

The prospect of a recovery in any of these commodities looks bleak for the present while efforts to give the producers extra muscle by reinforcing commodity agreements or forcing up the price — as in the case of tin — have had only a marginal effect.

Singapore, the fifth partner — ASEAN's only Newly Industrialising Country (NIC) — depends on oil re-exports as the world's third largest refiner.

The city-state has also been hit as a vigorous exporter of manufactured goods.

In 1981 both Indonesia and Malaysia saw declining trade surpluses while the Philippines and Thailand saw sharply higher deficits. Exports growth in Singapore last year and in the first half of 1982 also showed a sharp decline, prompting for the first time the creation of a Trade Development Board as part of an anti-recession package.

The Philippines now has an external debt of \$17 billion and the highest debt service ratio in Asia. Recently, five out of the country's top ten industrial houses had to be bailed out by the state.

This economic malaise is compounded by political uncertainties. The emergence of Vietnam as a major force in the region with 180,000 troops in Kampuchea and 40,000 in Laos, backed by the Soviet Union — which is itself increasing its military presence in the area — is having an unsettling effect.

Fear of instability

Fear of instability in the long term is underlined by the continuing and bitter rivalry between Vietnam and China for hegemony in a region where race and politics are often indivisible.

None of this argues that ASEAN is not, still, one of Asia's success stories. What it does mean is that the grouping of five countries, with a population of over 260 million and a gross national product in excess of \$120 billion in 1979, has temporarily run out of steam and is therefore finding it harder to consolidate itself as a political and economic force in the world.

The problems of working together for the good of all among such a diverse grouping are huge. How much does predominantly Malay and Muslim Indonesia — the world's fifth largest nation with a population of 148 million and extremes of wealth and poverty — have in common with Singapore, an affluent, largely Chinese city-state with only 2.3 million inhabitants?

The problems of working together for the good of all among such a diverse grouping are huge. How much does predominantly Malay and Muslim Indonesia... have in common with Singapore... or democratic Malaysia... with Thailand...

Or democratic Malaysia, where per capita income was \$1,673 in 1980 and where the scars of colonialism are still showing; with Thailand, which has never been colonised, is run by the army and has an income per head of around \$600 a year?

Still, ASEAN's record of self-help, on the economic front at least, is not impressive. While a definite sense of ASEAN identity now exists, largely through more intensive contacts over the past five years between officials and businessmen, even when trade with Singapore is included inter-ASEAN trade does not play a dominant role in the economies of any of the five countries, accounting for less than 15 per cent of total. This ranges from a low of 4 per cent of the exports of the Philippines to a high of 19.5 per

cent of the exports of Singapore. ASEAN's performance in its three showcase cooperation schemes — preferential trade, industrial projects and industrial complementation — has also been poor.

* Five industrial cooperation projects were selected after the Bali summit: urea plants in Indonesia and Malaysia, a superphosphate plant in the Philippines, a potash plant in Thailand and a diesel engine plant in Singapore. The idea got a big boost when Mr. Takeo Fukuda, the then Japanese prime minister, promised \$1 billion in aid in 1977. Since then Singapore has dropped out, the Philippines has changed its mind several times, while Thailand's and Malaysia's projects are only just taking off. Indonesia's urea plant, under construction at Aceh, is far advanced since the Japanese agreed last year to finance the cost overrun.

* The Preferential Trading Arrangement (PTA) is proceeding slowly and painfully, especially since four of the five rely on similar export of commodities. It is estimated that less than 2 per cent of inter-ASEAN trade benefits from the PTA at present. Preferences have been exchanged between countries on a voluntary offer basis and, in 1980, across-

the-board tariff cuts were made on some goods. The across-the-board approach is being developed but already countries are making up long exclusion lists.

* An agreement was finally signed last year under which the first ASEAN motorcar products would be produced under the ASEAN Industrial Complementation Scheme (AICS). Officials working on the package have identified three other areas of possible cooperation but doubts persist as to whether any of these will get off the ground.

This is all the more disappointing because, when ASEAN heads of government met for their first summit in Bali in February 1976, they agreed that economic cooperation was the way to enhance the group's resilience following the Communist victory in Indochina.

Since then, there has only been one other ASEAN summit. Even the issue of Kampuchea, where political cooperation at foreign minister level has been good and a more or less common approach hammered out, has not yet yielded a summit.

The question which faces ASEAN in the year of its 15th anniversary, however, is where it goes from here.

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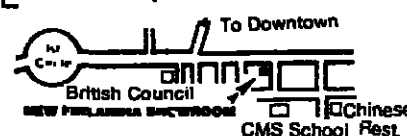
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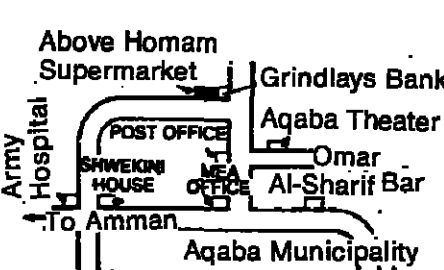
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SPORTS

Beer aside... St. Louis, Milwaukee get down to the World Series

ST. LOUIS (R) — The argument between the cities of St. Louis and Milwaukee over which town produces the best beer will be put aside for the next 10 days.

The issue to be decided starting from Tuesday night is which city produces the best baseball players as the Milwaukee Brewers take on the St. Louis Cardinals in the World Series.

Both teams enter the best-of-seven series with a run of three successive wins behind them.

The Brewers lost the first two games of the American League playoff against the California Angels before reeling off the next three to go through to their first World Series.

In the National League, meanwhile, the Cardinals needed only three games to finish off the Atlanta Braves, winning the first two in St. Louis and the third in Atlanta.

The Brewers will rely on a fearsome offensive attack led by shortstop Robin Yount, the favourite to win the American League's most valuable player award.

During the regular season, Yount was third in the League in batting average at .331, fourth in runs batted in with 114, first in hits with 210, 11th in home runs with 29 and second in runs scored with 129.

Overall during the season, Milwaukee hammered 216 homers and scored 391 runs while the Cardinals hit only 67 homers and scored just 685 runs.

But if Milwaukee have the edge in hitting, St. Louis have the advantage in the other departments—pitching, speed and defence.

St. Louis have two strong starting pitchers in Bob Forsch, 15-9 in the regular season, and Joaquin Andujar, who was 15-10 and had the League's second best earned run average, 2.47.

But their biggest weapon is relief pitcher Bruce Sutter, who led the major leagues in saves with 36.

St. Louis have named Forsch as their starter for Tuesday night's opening game. Milwaukee are expected to start with either Don Sutton, a late-season acquisition from the Houston Astros, or Mike Caldwell, who pitched the first game of the American League playoff but has not been called on since.

Britain's McKenzie to make his first defence of European boxing title

LONDON (R) — Britain's Clinton McKenzie steps into the ring here Tuesday to make his first defence of the European light-welterweight boxing title he won a year ago.

And when he comes out to face French champion Roberto Gambini in the 12-round contest, he will be determined not only to retain his crown, but to do it in style.

McKenzie's last appearance in the ring in June was a disaster. He was disqualified in the first minute of a bout with American Ernie Bing here after apparently landing an illegal blow.

But McKenzie is unlikely to find Gambini any easier to put away than Spain's Francisco Leon, the European Boxing Union's (EBU) nominated challenger for the fight.

Gambini, EBU's stand-by challenger, was thrown into the match only last week after Leon pulled out of the bout with flu. It was the second time since McKenzie became champion last October that a title bout between the two had fallen through.

But the experienced Frenchman could prove an even tougher opponent for McKenzie, who often struggles to find that killer punch to finish his fights inside the distance.

Ranked ninth in Europe, the 30-year-old Gambini turned professional in 1975 after seven years as an amateur which took in two spells as lightweight champion of France.

Another seven years had to pass until he became a champion in the professional game, when he lifted the French light-welterweight title.

crowd last March by knocking out Andre Holyk in the ninth round. Holyk's scalp was a prized one for the Marseilles-born boxer.

In June Gambini, who has lost only a handful of his 40 professional fights, fought off the challenge of Michel Siracusa to retain his title, winning the 10-round bout comfortably on points.

If McKenzie can find the form he showed to take the title from Spain's Antonio Guinaldo here last year, Gambini should struggle.

Leader in round the world yacht race expected in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN (R) — Frenchman Philippe Jeantot, leading a single-handed round the world yacht race, is expected to arrive in Cape Town within the next 48 hours at the end of the first leg from Newport, Rhode Island, a spokesman for the race organisers said Monday.

The spokesman said that Jeantot, aboard Credit Agricole, was about 500 miles out from Cape Town. He made radio contact at noon Sunday, reporting bad seas on Saturday which tore his Yankee number one sail and caused slight damage to his steering gear.

Phillips hits 92 against BCCP Invitation XI

SLAKOT (R) — Wayne Phillips seized a rare opportunity on Australia's short cricket tour and hit a sparkling 92 against a Pakistan Cricket Control Board (BCCP) Invitation XI Monday.

The 24-year-old South Australian was top scorer in only his second match as the touring team made 242 for three in their first innings on the second day of the three-day game.

Rain washed out the first day, Sunday and a further 90 minutes were lost Monday because of a damp pitch.

Phillips, who hit a century for South Australia against Pakistan last year, struck 13 fours and swung seam bowler Mohsin Kamal over five legs for a six in an entertaining 156-minute innings.

After the Australians were put in by Majid Khan, Phillips shared a first wicket partnership of 130 with Graeme Wood, who limped off with cramp in his left leg after making 38.

Shortly afterwards left hander Phillips was smartly caught by Wasim Raja at gully while slashing at fast medium bowler Sikander Bakht through the off stump.

The Australians, playing their last three-day tour match, lost their second wicket at 162 when Allan Border, aiming to flick leg-spinner Wasim Raja off his hip, was easily caught by Amir Malik at mid-wicket for a breezy 17.

The BCCP side, whose seven-man attack failed to create much impression on an easy paced pitch, took their third wicket just before the close when skipper Kim Hughes fell to occasional bowler, Rizwan-us-Zaman for 29.

South Africa faces a further period of isolation from world sports

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The toughened stance towards South Africa adopted by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) in Brisbane last week is a major threat to this country's tenuous international sports ties after a two-year boom.

From late 1979 to the end of last year, South Africans again matched themselves against the world in a variety of arenas after a largely bleak decade when sports boycotts were widely used to display international opposition to the country's apartheid (racial separation) policies.

But the news this year, mainly for South Africa's sports-mad whites but also for black fans, has not been good.

The CGF adoption of a tough new code of conduct aimed at barring all sports contact with South Africa leaves this country facing a period of isolation yet again.

Chief victim seems likely to be the white national sport, rugby union, which has enjoyed a wealth of international competition during the past two years.

The rugby Springboks made their first major overseas tour for five years last year to New Zealand. But the extent and fierceness of the protests that greeted their every move seems likely to ensure that it will be their last for a long time.

The new code of conduct, which provides for suspension from future Commonwealth Games for a country whose teams or individuals compete in or against

South Africa, also seems certain to jeopardise the scheduled 1985 New Zealand rugby tour here.

The next Commonwealth Games will be held in Scotland the following year.

The British Lions, France, Ireland and a South American rugby squad have all toured South Africa in the past two years. But planned tours by Wales and Scotland have already been called off and even a scheduled tour next year by France, not a Commonwealth member, looks doubtful.

Describing the CGF action, South African Rugby Board President Danie Craven called it: "An act of cowardice and hypocrisy." He added that rugby controlling bodies would not be dictated to by the Commonwealth.

Denis McDowdie, Vice-Chairman of the South African Olympic and National Games Association, gave a different reaction. He said: "There is no doubt that this is the worst thing to have happened to South African sport since our expulsion from the Olympic movement."

South Africa have not competed at the Olympics since 1960.

"There is no justification for this latest move," he added. "It is a political decision and this is a blow to sport as a whole."

Future looks bleak

On other fronts, too, the future looks bleak.

Between October 1979 and April this year, South Africa sta-

ged five world boxing title fights. The local contender lost in all of them, apart from heavyweight Gerrie Coetzee who is in the United States hoping for a chance at a third title shot, there are few fighters on the scene with genuine world class talent.

Cricket and soccer, envious at rugby's return to international competition while they are still exiled, staged expensive tours by "rebel" overseas sides earlier this year in a move which disastrously backfired.

An unofficial English cricket team, featuring a number of current top players, played a series of lacklustre matches against South African opposition which attracted poor crowds.

The subsequent three-year test ban on players who had taken part, including star England opener Graham Gooch, is likely to deter players from taking part in any similar venture.

Even more disastrous was the international soccer tour, which was sponsored to the tune of \$1.5 million but collapsed after playing only three of the scheduled six matches before a handful of spectators.

Three top local black soccer clubs boycotted the tour on the grounds that it was a political gimmick and would do nothing to improve the chances of South Africa being readmitted to the world soccer administrative body FIFA, which expelled the country in 1976.

Soccer in South Africa is predominantly played and watched by blacks and the boycott, unforeseen by the organisers, meant the tour had no chance of success.

In some sports, mainly where competition is on an individual rather than a national basis, South Africa still enjoys international competition.

The Kyalami race track outside Johannesburg is one of the first stops on the annual Formula One motor racing calendar.

The South African Open Tennis Championships, one of the most lucrative on the Grand Prix circuit, still manage to attract some top names although world number one Jimmy Connors pulled out of last year's competition after receiving death threats if he came here.

Bremerhaven world crown won by Stuttgart girl



BREMERHAVEN (DaD) — Claudia Bruppacher from Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, was the most successful individual competitor at the 27th world roller skating championships in Bremerhaven. She won gold in the set pieces and combined event and silver in the freestyle.

Michael Butzke from Bremerhaven won the same medals in the men's events.

For years the United States and Federal Republic of Germany have shared the international honours in roller skating. This time it was 12 medals for the U.S., 11 for Germany and one for Britain. Claudia Bruppacher is here seen between events in Bremerhaven with her Alsatian puppy, Felix.

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bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
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3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

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(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

Maradona returns after 2-week lay-off

MADRID (R) — Argentine World Cup soccer star Diego Maradona celebrated his return from injury by laying on a late goal to give Barcelona victory over local rivals Espanol in the Spanish first division Saturday.

Eight minutes from time, as fans were beginning to leave Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium, Maradona passed to Marcos Alonso who beat Cameroon World Cup goalkeeper Thomas N'Konko to score the only goal of the match.

It was Maradona's first appearance after an injury two weeks ago in a 1-1 draw against Real Zaragoza. West Germany's Bernd Schuster, poised for a return to the national team, was also in the Barcelona side but had only an average game.

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هكذا عالجوا

audi on-oil ector rows

WASHINGTON (OPECNA) — The minister of finance and national economy, Mr. Mohammad Khalil, has said here that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1981 was \$145 billion, compared to \$46 billion in 1976. Most of the GDP is still made of oil exports, however, the oil sector has made remarkable gains and has contributed \$13 billion to the GDP, he said.

Mr. Khalil said the objective was to evolve a more diversified economy which was not so heavily dependent on oil.

He said the economic transformation of Saudi Arabia had begun about a decade ago but it is the government's intention to nationalize wealth to meet the needs of citizens in a fashion consistent with tradition and religion.

Mr. Khalil said Saudi Arabia needed to explore new ways to foster technology, using new industrial techniques and increasing cooperation with the United States.

Steelmakers draw grim outlook

TOKYO (R) — Leaders of the world's steel industry Monday painted a grim picture of their prospects, with profits this year virtually non-existent and demand remaining sluggish at least until the end of the decade.

"My guess is that steel profit will be a global rarity, if not actually extinct, for calendar 1982," Mr. Frederick Jaicks, chairman of the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI), told 290 delegates from 36 countries attending the institute's annual conference.

The four-day conference, a forum for talks on technical issues concerning steelmakers, is taking place during a severe slump in world demand from traditional buyers such as the car, shipbuilding and construction industries, production cutbacks, lay-offs and trade disputes between U.S. and European producers.

"1982 promises to go down in the books as the worst within working memory of most, if not all, senior steel executives assembled here," said Mr. Jaicks, chairman of the Inland Steel Company of the United States.

Saudi bank doubles farm loans

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Loans to small-scale farmers by the Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank (SAAB) more than doubled in the financial year 1980-81.

During the year, SAAB approved 45,128 loans amounting to \$756.35 million compared to 19,782 loans worth \$337.82 million the year before.

The medium-term loans enabled farmers to drill wells, install pumps and buy farm machinery.

In all, the bank has lent more than \$1.79 billion to small-scale farmers, said the report.

U.K. miners apply overtime ban

LONDON (R) — British coalminers began a ban on overtime working Monday, the first step in a pay battle with the Conservative government over a demand for a 31 per cent rise.

The National Union of Miners is also seeking a halt to job losses in the industry, a four-day-week, early retirement and guarantees from the state-run coal mining industry that no pits will be closed unless the coal is exhausted.

National Coal Board officials said the action would begin to bite at the weekend, when essential maintenance work is usually performed by overtime workers.

Report suggests crack in Saudi oil price

LONDON (R) — Saudi Arabian light crude oil, used as the benchmark in setting world oil prices, has been sold at a small discount recently, suggesting a crack in the Saudi pricing edifice, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

The New York-based industry newsletter reported that Caltex, jointly owned by Texaco and Standard Oil of California, doubled credit terms offered to Nippon Oil of Japan to 60 days, worth 35 cents a barrel.

While this was a small amount on the 72,000 barrels a day involved, it represented the first break on Saudi prices below \$34 and is sure to lead to demands from other customers for equal treatment, PIW said.

Underlining the weakness of the global oil market, the newsletter said the Saudi's state-owned oil company, Petromin, is selling 1.3 million barrels a day, barely half the amount projected for 1982, as Saudi production has plunged over the past couple of months.

Saudi Arabian production is hovering around 5.5 million barrels per day, PIW said, down from 9.9 million last year.

Meanwhile, OPEC oil ministers

are unlikely to go ahead with proposed talks later this month in Vienna on defending prices in the current world glut, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday.

Saudi Arabia and other leading oil exporters like Kuwait would oppose the Oct. 28 talks unless African producers committed themselves to raising the price of their quality, petrol-rich oil, the widely-followed Nicosia-based newsletter said.

Market analysts say Saudi Arabia has borne the brunt of defending the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) \$34 a barrel base price, letting output drop to about 5.5 million barrels a day from 9.9 million in 1981.

An OPEC market watchdog group last month decided to take soundings on resuming a July meeting that ended in disarray when ministers failed to agree to

output quotas to prop up the base price.

The Gulf exporters have been insisting that African exporters Libya, Algeria and Nigeria should increase their so-called quality differentials from present levels which they believe unfairly undercut their own crudes.

MEES said producers like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait believed OPEC could not afford another failure like the July conference.

In their view, it would be better not to meet until the next scheduled gathering in Lagos on Dec. 9, when higher seasonal demand might make the differentials issue easier to resolve.

Venezuelan mines and energy ministry sources in Caracas had said last week that the ministers were due to consult on Oct. 28 and could upgrade the meeting to decision-making status if they felt able to reach a formal agreement, but this seemed unlikely.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was firm on the interest rate outlook after Friday's U.S. discount rate reduction and the U.S. Federal Reserve's decision to place less emphasis on M-1 money supply growth, dealers said.

Lower Bank of England money market dealing rates underpinned the trend and government bonds put on around 3½ points at the longer end.

U.S. equities were boosted around the official close by news the Dow Jones average on Wall Street had broken through the 1000 barrier. The F.T. index at 1500 Monday was up 7.6 at 600.5 and looked set to close at a new peak, dealers said.

Glaxo reported sharply higher full year results just after the official close and the shares immediately jumped 68p to 953, giving a rise of 93p on the day, dealers said. Beecham and ICI were up 9p and 16p respectively.

Plessey was 10p higher at 652 and STC ended 15p up at 574 ahead of the offer for sale of 40 per cent of its shares by I.T.T. Banks ended as much as 10p higher while leading oils also gained up to 10p, as in BP and Ultramar.

Recently depressed engineers attracted some demand initially but fell back by the close, leaving Vickers with a net fall of 2p and both GKN and TI group just a penny higher.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.7190/7200	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2278/81	Canadian dollars
	2.4980/90	West German marks
	2.7290/7300	Dutch guilders
	2.1320/35	Swiss francs
	48.46/48	Belgian francs
	7.0710/40	French francs
	1422.50/1423.50	Italian lire
	263.65/80	Japanese yen
	7.3085/3105	Swedish crowns
	7.1440/90	Norwegian crowns
	8.7810/35	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	430.50/431.50	U.S. dollars

Americans regard Japan as their main enemy

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (R) — In America's industrial midwest, unemployment lines seem to grow longer by the day, anti-Japanese sentiment has reached a point not seen since World War II.

"I have not heard talk like this since the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor," says Mr. Libby May, chairman of the Democratic Party in the state, the centre of the American car industry.

From the deteriorating steel of Youngstown, Ohio, to the car plants of Detroit, Michigan, distrust against Japan and its invasion of U.S. markets has spread from politicians, businessmen and blue-collar workers.

"The bitter mood that people are vandalising the product has come to symbolise their frustrations — the foreign-made mobile, led by popular Japanese models.

You try leaving a foreign car in parking lot around here," says Mr. Fuller, wife of a jobless car

worker in Flint, Michigan.

"When you come out, your tires will be slashed or your windshield or your radio antenna broken off."

One rarely sees a Japanese car in Michigan these days.

With a crumbling market for American cars, this once-prosperous state now has an almost bankrupt treasury and an unemployment rate of 14.5 per cent, highest in the country. Neighbouring Ohio is in much the same shape with a jobless rate of 12.5 per cent.

Jobs are a hot issue nearly everywhere in the run-up to the November 2 congressional and state elections at a time when the overall U.S. rate stands at a 41-year high of 9.8 per cent and may move higher when new figures are released on October 8.

But potential for a voter backlash against President Reagan's Republicans seems greatest in Michigan and Ohio, where discontent is rife and Japan has become the scapegoat.

For the past 30 years, the economies of both states have grown dependent on car production and its support industries, such as steel and rubber.

Today, about one out of every four cars sold in the United States is Japanese-made and the U.S. industry is crying for help from Congress.

The influential United Auto Workers (UAW) trade union, backed by congressmen and senators from the midwest, is pushing for a law requiring foreign car manufacturers to produce up to 90 per cent of their parts in the United States.

While critics warn that this could prompt Japan to cut off imports of American goods — it is the United States' biggest overseas customer — there is strong support for the UAW proposal among voters in the midwest.

"If they send their cars over here, let them use American parts, and if they sell their cars over here, let them put their factories here," says Joe Bosse, an unemployed worker in recession-hit Toledo, Ohio. "We need jobs."

Japan has tried to counter some of this ill-will by offering Michigan a \$500 million line of credit to help meet its budget pro-

blems, but that public-relations gambit may have backfired.

Says one disgruntled car worker in Lansing, the Michigan state capital: "Tell them to keep the money and stop sending their cars over here."

Such hostility is not aimed solely at Japan. West European car-makers also get some of the blame.

"I'd like to buy a BMW or a Mercedes," explains Gary Angove, a real estate salesman in Detroit. "But if you sell property in Detroit, you'd buy an American car or you can forget trying to make a living."

Japan, however, is seen as the main enemy.

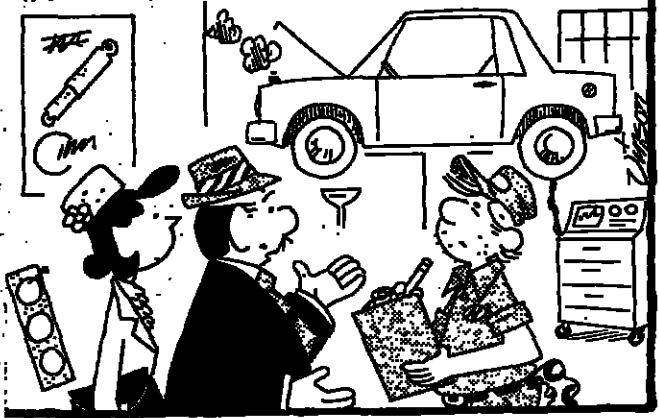
Mr. Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corporation, recently accused Japan of committing "trade atrocities" by closing their markets to American goods.

"I'd like to tell them — just knock it off," he said. "Knock off the unfair practices or we will retaliate."

The next day, the Detroit News, Michigan's largest newspaper, hailed his speech with a leader cartoon showing Mr. Iacocca having to leap into the air to deliver a kick to a pained-looking giant sumo wrestler symbolising the Japanese government.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

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WORLD

Bonn studies implications of FDP's regional defeat

BONN (R) — West Germany's political leaders sized up the liberal Free Democratic (FDP) Party's crushing defeat in regional elections Sunday, and in particular its implications for the country's new centre-right government.

Conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl's FDP partners suffered their third successive failure in local elections, polling only 3.5 per cent of the vote in the state of Bavaria and losing all their seats in the regional parliament.

The result, described by FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher as a heavy defeat, sparked speculation about the stability of the 11-day-old government coalition.

The right-wing Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) met in Munich to discuss its victory Sunday and decide future policy, while Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) held talks in Bonn.

The CSU — the Bavarian sister party of the Christian Democrats — retained its absolute majority in the state assembly with 58.3 per cent of the vote, while the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt won 31.9 per cent.

Challenge for Genscher

Mr. Genscher was expected to face stern criticism from his party president Monday morning. But it seemed unlikely he would make any announcement on his future within the party.

Political commentators said the defeat would stiffen the opposition of left-wing liberals to Mr. Genscher.

The first signs of this trend came at the weekend when the Baden-Wuerttemberg FDP, regarded as a bastion of the liberal centre, called on Mr. Genscher not to seek re-election as party leader.

Diplomats said the move would come as a bombshell to Mr. Genscher, who has fought to assert his authority since deserting the Social Democrats last month after 13 years of co-operation and forming an alliance with the conservatives.

FDP floor leader Wolfgang Mischnick said in an interview with German radio Monday, he thought there was no danger that the party would split up at its annual congress in Berlin next month.

A few members might find that they could no longer work in the FDP and could decide to leave, but they would certainly not be in

the majority, he added.

Commentators said that whatever Mr. Genscher's fate, it was almost certain the FDP congress would endorse the coalition with the conservatives. But the liberal leadership could face strong demands for a revision of the pact to include concessions on welfare cuts and other controversial issues.

This would immediately be opposed by the right-wing CSU and would severely tax the coalition.

CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss has made it clear he has little sympathy for the FDP and has repeatedly demanded prompt elections at which the liberals would probably be badly defeated.

But Sunday's results, which threatened an electoral disaster for the FDP at the elections promised next March, would probably encourage Mr. Strauss to drop his demands.

Most West German newspapers agreed the Bavarian election suggested that in national elections the liberals might also fail to win the five per cent of votes needed to maintain representation and thus be excluded from the Bundestag (lower house).

English warship raised

PORTSMOUTH, England (R) — A giant floating crane winched the remains of a 16th century English warship, the Mary Rose, to the surface of Solent Bay Monday, the climax of the largest project ever attempted in under-water archaeology.

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne and president of the Mary Rose Trust, watched from aboard the 100-metre crane as the timbers of the ancient ship broke the surface.

King Henry VIII was watching from the shore on June 19, 1545, when the flower of his fleet, the 600-ton Mary Rose, sailed into battle against French invaders and was sunk by bad seamanship and quarrelling officers about one mile off Portsmouth.

The raising of the wreck was delayed Sunday when part of the big steel cage, which had been assembled around the hull to support its weight, was damaged.

After the upper timbers of the wreck reached the surface, frogmen began pumping water out of the hull as it was winched slowly upwards.

Watchers saw rising from the sea five long rows of heavy, dark brown timbers, beneath the big

bright yellow framework of the lifting cage.

Each row was about 40 metres long.

On one side were the starboard ribs, with their planking still in place. On the other side was the ship's keel.

The Mary Rose originally foundered because water was allowed to rush in at its open gunports.

Preserved by silt

Most of the starboard sides became covered in silt which preserved the timbers and a miscellaneous of relics in remarkable condition.

Margaret Rule, chief archaeologist of the 17-year £4 million (\$17 million) project, shed tears of joy and waved a glass of champagne as the hull rose slowly into view.

"That's a damn strong ship, that's a hell of a ship," Mrs. Rule told reporters.

Although the weight of the hull is being supported by a big steel cradle, the recovery project depends on vital engineering calculations that the ancient oak timbers retain, after more than four centuries at the bottom of the sea, much of their original strength.

Mondale, Glenn aim for Democratic nomination

LIVONIA, Michigan (R) — With mid-term congressional elections stoking political rivalries, opposition Democrats have already started a vigorous, unofficial campaign to unseat Ronald Reagan in the 1984 presidential elections.

Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Gary Hart of Colorado and Alan Cranston of California have been furiously stomping the campaign trail, making speeches and testing the waters.

A favoured testing ground is here in the industrial Midwest, which is hard-hit by unemployment and recession.

Two Democratic presidential hopefuls and native sons of the region have been touring the area — former Vice President Walter Mondale and Sen. John Glenn, the ex-astronaut who was the first American to circle earth in a space capsule.

At a recent appearance in this suburb of Detroit, headquarters of the slumping car-making industry, Mr. Mondale broke into a big grin when Michigan Sen. Donald Riegle introduced him to a crowd as "possibly our next president."

Mr. Mondale then delivered a scathing attack on Mr. Reagan

and his economic policies, which received a major jolt last week with the announcement of America's worst unemployment figures, since the depression — 11.3 million jobless, or 10.1 per cent.

In congressional elections next month, the 435 seats in the House of Representatives are at stake, as well as 33 of the 100 Senate seats.

Sen. Glenn has even authorised the creation of two committees to raise money for his future political races. One of them is called the John Glenn presidential exploratory committee.

Besides each other, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn have at least one other major obstacle to hurdle on the road to the 1984 Democratic nomination — Sen. Kennedy, who has emerged in early polls as the party's favourite.

Mr. Kennedy, apparently undaunted by his loss to former President Jimmy Carter in the 1980 race for the Democratic nomination, has to find a satisfactory way to defuse the "mistrust issue" that lingers around his public image — based mainly on a car accident at Chappaquiddick, a Massachusetts seaside resort, in 1969.

Falklands V-parade kicks up controversy

LONDON (R) — A victory parade for Britain's Falklands task force Tuesday and a wrangle over campaign medal announcements are bringing political controversy here four months after the conflict with Argentina ended.

The Lord Mayor and corporation of the city of London have organised a parade of 1,000 troops who took part in the conflict, with five bands and military vehicles, through London's financial centre Tuesday.

But Liberal leader David Steel turned down his invitation to the parade, to be watched by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and opposition leader Michael Foot, accusing Mrs. Thatcher of trying to make political capital out of the campaign.

The event was already the subject of a row after the press revealed there would be no facilities for men disabled in the Falklands fighting.

And now old tensions between the government and the press over coverage of the campaign have reappeared because of the premature publication of the list of those officially honoured for their part in the conflict.

Troops rehearsed Sunday for the parade, marching past billboards proclaiming: "The city salutes the task force."

Mr. Steel's decision not to attend Tuesday followed his accusation at his party conference recently that Mrs. Thatcher was "wrapping herself in Falklands bunting."

The parade organisers' treatment of disabled servicemen brought widespread anger and more harsh words, this time from the country's leading campaigner on behalf of the handicapped, Lord Snowdon.

The former husband of Queen Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret, said it was a disgrace and an outrage that there were no plans for disabled men to take part in the celebrations.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Christopher Leaver, said at first that wheelchair users would be too difficult to manage in the crowds. Later, in a storm of protest, he invited six men in wheelchairs to watch the parade and attend a celebration dinner.

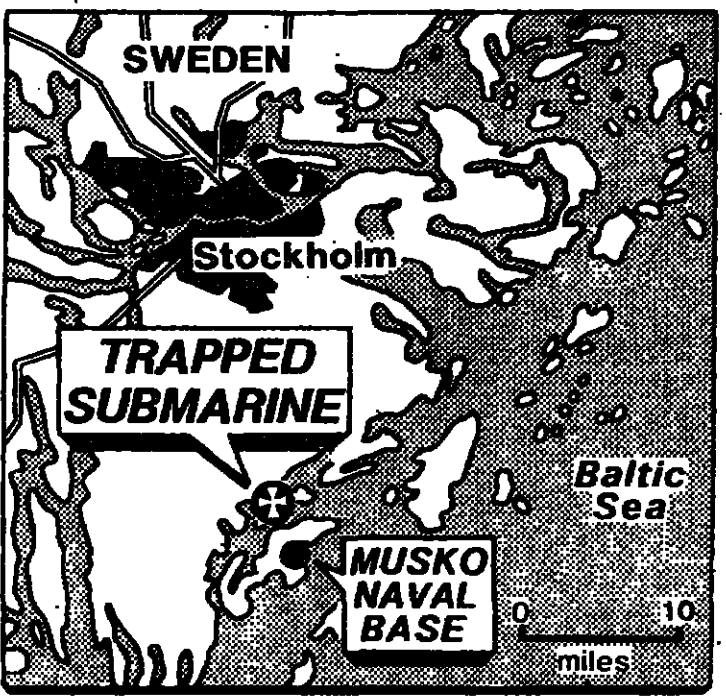
A further note of discord came from Labour Party member of parliament Tam Dalyell, a dogged critic of Britain's use of force in the Falklands crisis, who said the choice of date would offend Latin Americans.

Latin American countries celebrate the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus on Oct. 12, he said. "Great offence will be felt in many quarters over the holding of such a ceremony on such a national day."

The row over publication of the Falklands honours list erupted when newspapers, radio and television broke a government embargo on the announcement.

The press was issued with the list early on the understanding it was not published before Monday, but as early as last Friday details were leaking out and Sunday a number of papers printed the full list.

Why mysterious intruders violate Swedish neutrality



By Rolf Soderlund

BERGA, Sweden (A.P.) — Submarines skulking in the heart of Sweden's east coast defence region reflect once again an apparently acute superpower interest in this strategically located Scandinavian nation, military officials say.

Conservative politicians and some military officers warn that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation would exert strong pressure on neutral Sweden if it proved unable to keep its waters clear of East Bloc submarines.

They argue that Swedish inability to expel Warsaw Pact intruders could act as a lure for NATO submarines to enter Swedish waters and fight Soviet subs in a conflict.

As a neutral state, Sweden is formally averse to an uninvited submarine from the West as from the East.

One and possibly two vessels have evaded Swedish ships for more than a week deep inside the Stockholm archipelago, just off the country's main naval base. The government hasn't said so, but they are generally thought to be from the Soviet bloc.

The episode is the latest of 10 confirmed or probable submarine contacts since Soviet submarine U-137 ran aground last Oct. 27 within sight of the major base at Karlskrona on the Swedish southeastern coast.

Before that incident, the Swedish navy generally announced contacts, made a flurry of hunting for the possible submarines, then announced that they had left Swedish waters. There were five in the three years before the Karlskrona incident.

Tempting archipelago

The defence staff believes foreign powers have strong reasons for sending submarines into the vast archipelago of this neutral nation strategically sandwiched between the defence areas of NATO on the West and the Warsaw Pact on the East.

In times of international crisis, superpower submarines could lurk in deep bays here, undetected by Swedish forces. If war broke out, the Swedish waters can provide a launching ground for their nuclear missiles, military analysts contend.

The Soviet Union would find it too risky to have its subs in port in a crisis situation, and the Soviet Baltic coastline is largely open and shallow, unsuitable for hiding submarines.

Swedish experts were baffled that the trapped submarine navigated so handily in the inner archipelago, just as U-137 did before running aground.

"The most remarkable thing is that the sub has been able to move around for so many days underwater, apparently knowing exactly where it was and where the barriers were," said Capt. Ulf Reinlin, a naval officer and analyst with SIPRI, the Stockholm international peace research institute.

Defence officials say foreign submarines possibly operate regularly off Sweden to collect basic information for naval charts, as a preparation for operating in Swedish waters in times of war.

Some Swedish analysts contend the Soviets are preparing for war after reassessing the situation since U.S. President Ronald Reagan entered the White House.

"They therefore step up their intelligence activity involving, for example, submarines risking the short-term political consequences of being discovered," one analyst said.

Another reason why Soviet submarines come here may be for very realistic training purposes, military officials say. It has been suggested that Soviet submarine captains navigate Swedish archipelagos as a final test before graduation.

NATO governments that operate submarines in the Baltic Sea have denied that their boats were involved in the Hors Bay incident, and the Soviet TASS news agency said the intruders were not Soviet.

But a Soviet Ilyushin-38 reconnaissance and communications plane, similar to but less sophisticated than the American AWACS, monitored the sub chase from over the Baltic, Swedish air force sources said.

Peace-time restrictions on bombing intruders was eased during the latest hunt, and Prime Minister Olof Palme said he would "put in effect means that would damage the suspected intruder" under certain unspecified conditions.

Authorities try to isolate 2 ports in North Poland

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities Monday cut telephone and telegraph links to the northern ports of Gdansk and Szczecin as the first response was awaited from workers to Friday's banning of the Solidarity trade union.

The shipyards were the scene of strikes in 1980 which led to the birth of Solidarity and there have been bitter clashes in the cities following pro-union demonstrations in defiance of martial law.

There was no indication of any disturbances or work stoppage at the shipyards.

Underground Solidarity leaders have called for strikes and demonstrations on Nov. 10 to protest against the new trade union bill, which dissolved all existing unions and laid down strict rules for new ones.

Pope lectures Warsaw officials

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul delivered a stinging rebuke to Poland's martial law

rulers at an audience Monday while more than 10,000 Polish pilgrims cheered and a Warsaw government delegation sat in stony silence.

"I see many tears here and it is not good when the fellow-countrymen of a saint arrive for his canonisation crying, because these were not tears of joy," the Pope said referring to the canonisation of father Maximilian Kolbe.

"I also heard angry shouts and I want to reply above all to those who were not present because they were suffering in internment camps and prisons in Poland."

"I wish to address myself to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic so that these tears may cease. My country does not deserve to be driven to tears and desperation."

The pontiff's off-the-cuff remarks came after a prepared speech in which he told the pilgrims Solidarity's gains could not be lost.

Auschwitz survivor tells Maximilian Kolbe's story

NIEPOKALANOW, Poland (R) — An Auschwitz survivor gave an eye-witness description Monday of the events leading to the martyrdom of the new Saint Maximilian Kolbe.

Jozef Wiecek, 65, pulling up the sleeve of his raincoat to reveal the tattooed number 1813, said at a mass here marking the canonisation of Father Kolbe at the Vatican that he lived in the same crowded block in the Nazi concentration camp.

"Even though he was ill — on the verge of death — he was always willing to share his last slice of bread, to give help, to listen to confession, to give communion."

Describing events leading up to Father Kolbe's sacrifice, Mr. Wiecek said it followed the escape of an inmate from their block. The prisoners were all forced to stand for 24 hours in the assembly yard after the escape was discovered.

Then the camp commandant, nicknamed "bloody Alois" by the inmates, passed down the lines of men asking each one for his age, family status and home town.

"He pointed at random at people who were condemned to die by starvation. He pointed at Franciszek Gajowniczek. People reacted in different ways, but Gajowniczek, who was married with two children, began to cry," Mr. Wiecek recalled.

"Suddenly Kolbe left the ranks and offered himself. People were stunned. Even the Germans were shocked, but they accepted his offer," said Mr. Wiecek.

Mr. Wiecek, who said he was one of the Auschwitz prisoners used by Nazi doctors for experiments with X-rays, added: "There were masses of people who gave their lives for others in that camp. There was a sense of real brotherhood."

Nations make quiet deals at annual U.N. gathering

By Anthony Goodman

UNITED NATIONS (R) — What does Mongolia think about the Middle East conflict? How does Albania feel about the situation in Kampuchea? and what are Panama's views on the future of Hong Kong?

The answers to these and a host of other diplomatic conundrums are to be found during a three-week debate that highlights the opening phase of each U.N. General Assembly session.

This year it began on Sept. 27 and is due to end on October 15, during which time most of the U.N.'s 157 member governments will have expounded their views in detail, even on matters far removed from immediate concern.

Like merchants in some vast bazaar, foreign ministers and other top officials, including a sprinkling of presidents and prime ministers, make the annual trip to the United Nations to display their diplomatic stock in trade.

Occasionally, they concentrate on a few topics of overriding importance, particularly if these include a war or other crisis in which their own country is directly embroiled.

But more often than not, they deliver a survey of the world scene that touches on virtually all the major crises and some of the more obscure ones as well.

Although referred to in the U.N. as the "general debate," speeches during the assembly's opening weeks more closely resemble monologues bearing little or no relation to what has already been said by others.

The element of debate usually becomes apparent only when a delegate, pricked by a remark regarded as hostile to his country, requests permission to reply.

Under the assembly's rule, this must be done in not more than 10 minutes per person at the end of the day, when all the scheduled speakers have had their say and only a few dedicated souls, or persons without invitations to receptions or diplomatic dinners, are still in their seats.

Even for "star" diplomatic performers, such as the spokesmen of the big powers or of countries in the news, the vast assembly hall is seldom filled.

Suggestions have been made from time to time to do away with the time-consuming general debate, and instead to circulate the views of each country in written form.

But nothing so far has come of this, perhaps because the debate is a good reason for the world's statesmen to come to New York where besides making speeches they can engage in extensive diplomacy on the fringes of the assembly.

Quiet horsetrading

Again like a marketplace, the U.N. provides a forum where deals may be struck. Instead of flying from country to country, a foreign minister need only travel a few city blocks or arrange quiet meetings in the restaurant or U.N. lounge.

Occasionally, representatives of countries that have no diplomatic relations take the opportunity to keep in touch on an informal basis.

United States Secretary of State George Shultz recently conferred here with his Iraqi counterpart, Saadoun Hammadi, and Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge of Angola, countries with which the United States has no diplomatic ties.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, like some of his predecessors, is known to have had contacts with representatives of countries that have broken off diplomatic relations with his own.

When Mr. Shamir participated in the general debate, only a handful of delegates remained in the hall. Communist, Arab and many other diplomats from states that have broken off relations with Israel walked out or did not attend.

This is not unusual behaviour in the U.N. and Israel is not the only member so affected.

Conversely, the United Nations provides a meeting place where countries that have never had formal ties can reach agreement on exchanging envoys.

In the view of some observers, however, one negative aspect of the U.N. "marketplace" is that diplomatic support can be traded like a commodity by countries that have little or no direct interest in a particular issue.

Since the assembly operates on the basis of one-nation, one-vote — whether superpower or small state — a country will often find itself courted for its vote on one topic in return for a favour in another area.

Even where genuine principle is involved, rather than diplomatic horsetrading, the intervention of countries with no direct stake in an issue can sometimes complicate efforts to find a solution to the problem at hand.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Papandreou meets American envoy

ATHENS (R) — U.S. Defence Undersecretary Frank Carlucci had talks Monday with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and defence officials of the Greek government, which is due to start negotiating the future of American bases here. Greek and American officials declined to comment on Monday's discussions, but two afternoon newspapers said the agenda included the possible purchase by Greece of F-16 or F-18 planes.

Reagan meets Greek patriarch

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan met privately here earlier this week with Patriarch Diodorus, patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church for Jerusalem whose patriarchate covers Israel, Jordan and other areas of the Middle East. The patriarch presented Mr. Reagan with the Great Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, which is given to a chief of state who maintains the highest order of commitment to freedom and human dignity.

Police nab one of two Koblenz suspects

KOBLENZ, West Germany (R) — One of two West Germans suspected of taking hostages at a Koblenz bank last week before escaping with over a million marks (\$400,000) ransom has been arrested, police said Monday. A spokesman said the man, detained in the industrial city of Bochum Sunday, was carrying a large part of the ransom money.

Police fire on Sikhs in New Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — Police Monday opened fire when a group of Sikh demonstrators tried to force their way into the parliament building in central New Delhi and turned violent, a police official said. He said over 100 policemen were injured in clashes with the large group, reported to number about 3,000 by the Press Trust of India (PTI). Eyewitnesses said four people were injured in the firing.

Bhutto's widow ordered to undergo medical checkup

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military authorities have ordered one of the country's best known political dissidents, Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, to appear before a medical board that will consider her request to seek treatment abroad. Mrs. Bhutto, widow of Pakistan's last elected prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, condemned the decision as a delaying tactic that could cause her death.

Attack by suspected Italian right-wing terrorists foiled

ROME (R) — Guards at an anti-terrorist police barracks in central Rome Monday foiled an attack by suspected right-wing guerrillas who escaped in a gunfight. A sentry spotted the eight-man band trying to place a package by the walls of the barracks near the colosseum. They escaped under a hail of fire from guards and evaded road blocks. No organisation claimed responsibility for the attack.

Kurds release captured American

ZURICH (R) — An American citizen held by Kurdish rebels in Iraq for almost five months has been freed and is in Zurich on the way home, the United States consulate said. Renaldo Franceschi of Waco, Texas was one of two men supervising the construction of hospitals for Atco Limited of Calgary when their vehicle broke down on May 2 near Irbil, in northern Iraq, and they were abducted by three men.

July in 1982